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Wednesday, July 14, 1982
Asadha 23, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 14, 1982/*Asadha* 23, 1904 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Wait a minute.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one our for-colleagues, Shri Dwarika Nath Tewari, who was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha representing Cachar constituency of Assam during 1957-62.

An eminent trade unionist, he took interest in organising the plantation workers of Cachar district. He also represented the Indian workers at the I.L.O.

He passed away at Silchar on 2nd July, 1982 at the age of 62.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that voting on the Motion consideration of the Constitution 46th Amendment Bill, 1981, will take place today immediately after the Question Hour and formal items.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why immediately after the Zero Hour?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग एटेंशन आप ने पीछे कर दिया, शायद आप गवर्नमेंट पार्टी को एकोमोडेट करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कैसे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्हें दो-तीहाई बहुमत करना है और दो-तीहाई बहुमत शायद बाद में नहीं होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कल ही तय कर दिया था । बाद में हो या पहले, यह तो होना ही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विधि के अनुसार चलिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: विधि के अनुसार ही है । मैं विधि के बगैर काम नहीं करता, नहीं तो पकड़ा जाऊंगा । मुझे चलने कौन देगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सिसवा में जो सामूहिक बलात्कार हुआ है, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । इस तरीके से महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एलाउ तो नहीं किया। आप 388 के अन्तर्गत इसे उठा रहे है* । आप इसे बाद में उठाइए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुनिए । यह मामूली बात नहीं है । इस से सारे देश का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । इस से बड़ी दुर्घटना कोई नहीं हो सकती । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । कई बात अहम होती है, इस में कोई शक की

गुंजाइश नहीं है लेकिन विधिअनुसार उठा लें, तो अच्छा है । और भी विधियां हैं, जिन में इस को उठाया जा सकता है । आप ने जो यह कांड की बात कही है, इस के लिए मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की है और मेरा दिल बड़ा चिन्तित है, दुखी है और मेरे ख्याल से इस हाउस में कोई भी मैम्बर ऐसा नहीं होगा जो इस प्रकार की घटना हो और वह महसूस न करे चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता हो ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down. When I am standing, you dont have to speak like this. And you should not interrupt me.

मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की है । इसका निराकरण सारे हाउस की तरफ से मिल कर करना है । स्पेशियल्ली लेडीज तो हमारी माननीया हैं । मैंने हाउस की तरफ से रखा है । आप कहो तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब से स्टेटमेंट करवा देता हूं । अगर डिस्कशन की बात कहो तो आज बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है उसमें यह सारा डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं ।

Any thing which the House likes, I will do.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On the general question of rape against women, there should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will combine all the three, and we will take it. Dowry deaths....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तो मानने को तैयार नहीं है कि बलात्कार हुआ है । आप उसकी रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर न करें ।

MR. SPEAKER: यह सब डिस्कशन में आ जायेगा उसमे सारी बातें आ जाएंगी ।

We will see to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let us not depend on the report sent by the State Government. (*Interruptions*) We want an enquiry by the CBI. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Siswan gang rape is not an ordinary matter. It was led by the S.O. of Mohana Police station. We want the Prime Minister to go there.

MR. SPEAKER: आपका पता है । उसी हिसाब से सोच कर कराएंगे ।
Das now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We have been discussing so many things. It has already become a talking shop. What are the concrete measures which Government proposes to take.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask for a discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि उस पर गवर्नमेंट को सेंसर कीजिए ।

Why not adjourn the House?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिल कर के बात कीजिए और मुझे समझाइए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In the Zero Hour we can raise it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप तो प्रोफेसर है । आप ही थोड़ा सा पढ़ा दीजिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या आप पढ़ने को तैयार हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से तो जरूर नहीं पढ़ूंगा ।

AN HON. MEMBER: We want to censure the Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You said in your election manifesto, that during the Janata regime, it was there. What is happening now?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Das — Question No. 82.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labour Export raket in the Country

*82. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any labour export racket for Middle East is continuously going on in India;

(b if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of efforts being made to smash such type of rackets?

TH DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a). No Sir, but some cases of exploitation and cheating of emigrants and intending emigrants by unscrupulous elements have been reported to the Government from time to toime.

(b) 158 individual complaints of alleged exploitation and cheating, breach of contract and non-payment of dues etc. have been reported between September, 1981 and June, 1982. All these cases have been referred to the appropriate authorities for investigation.

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken to prevent exploitation and cheating of workers:—

(i) A pamphlet giving the details of living and working conditions in various Gulf Contries alongwith the minimum expectation of wages and peculiar features of the labour laws of those countries have been published and circulated to the various State Governments.

(ii) Steps are being taken to advertise a list of 'Dos' and 'Donnts' for the prospective emigrants at the P.O.E.'s office as also at the embarkation points, so as to enlighten them regarding their right and duties.

(iii) The matter of giving wide publicity to unscrupulous agents being convicted by courts is under examination.

(iv) Giving wide publicity through All India Radio and Doordarshan is also being considered.

(v) A Bill to regulate Emigration is in the process of finalisation for introduction in the Parliament, which, when enacted, will give sufficient powers to the Government to regulate the working of the recruiting agents.

SHRI A. C. DAS: It is an admitted fact that there are some rackets operating in our country. I am glad that Government has taken a lot of measures; and there is a proposal to introduce a Bill—to review emigration—which is in the process of finalization. But may I know from the Government whether it proposes to set up its own organization or agency to recruit labour to the Middle East countries, in view of the malpractices indulged in by the racketeers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As the system is today, we have got under the Supreme Court's orders certain conditions, under which the agents or the firms, either through themselves or through their agents, are getting the labour. Whenever we get complaints of such nature, the first thing we have to do is to contact the Embassy of a particular country, find out the actual posting and accordingly we take action against the agent or the employer as the case may be.

SHRI A. C. DAS: It is stated here that "158 individual complaints of alleged exploitation and cheating, breach of contract and nonpayment of dues etc. have been reported between September 1981 and June 1982." May I know from the Government what is the appropriate authority

and what is the result of investigation and how the 158 people have been benefited by the investigation and what action has been taken against the guilty? What is the number of persons in jails in these countries for travelling without valid documents?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We have individual complaints as I have said in the reply; and in such cases, at present, what we have to do is that we refer the case to the police for investigation. We have received 158 individual complaints of exploitation, cheating and other charges. In the case of serious irregularities, the first thing we do is that we put the firm behaving in this manner on the prior approval list; that means we do not allow them to export any further till we clear their cases. In the case of minor irregularities we ask the Embassy concerned to find out and do the needful in this case. 127 cases were referred to the police for investigation; in 1980-81, some of them had been convicted; some of them could not be. 111 cases are under investigation. In both these, our instrument of punishment is that we put the firm on the prior approval list. As on today, under the Supreme Court order, they are free to export and we cannot do anything; that means we do not do anything in these cases. Therefore, the major punishment is this. In the case of minor irregularities we ask the Embassy to see how far they can be settled.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने काफी विस्तृत जवाब दिया है। मैं इस संबंध में यह जानना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि उत्तर में बताया गया है -

"The following steps are being taken to prevent exploitation and cheating of workers.

(a) A pamphlet giving the details of living and working conditions in various gulf countries along with the minimum expectation of wages and peculiar features of the labour laws of those countries have been published and circulated to the various State Governments."

इस संबंध में आपने पंपलेट्स सर्कुलेशन के बारे में कहा है, लेकिन संसद सदस्यों और विधायकों को ये पंफलेट्स नहीं मिले हैं। कोई पब्लिसिटी नहीं हुई है -- इस संबंध में स्पष्टीकरण दें।

दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में इमीग्रेशन ला क्या इस सेशन में लाने जा रहे हैं? अंत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं . . .।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही प्रश्न पूछिए, आप तो पूछते जा रहे हैं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या श्रम विभाग अपने अधीन इससे संबंधित किसी एंप्लायमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करने जा रहा है?

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये पंपलेट्स छपवा कर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को, जहां से श्रमिक भाई आते हैं बाहर, भेजे गए हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्यों को नहीं मिले हैं तो हम भिजवा देंगे। इसके अलावा जल्द से जल्द हम संबंधित बिल ला रहे हैं। तीसरी बात जो उन्होंने पूछी है, इसका जवाब पहले ही दिया जा चुका है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने स्तर पर कोई कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने नहीं जा रही है। इस समय चार राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र, केरल, तमिलनाडु और उड़ीसा में कारपोरेशन है। उनके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उनको मजबूत किया जाए, बजाए इसके कि केन्द्रीय कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करें।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This is a very serious matter. The answer given by the hon. Labour Minister is too general. And he has assured that a Bill is coming. That is all right. But I want to mention through you, that there are rocketeers of many types, there are people and organisations which are sending workers to other countries, there are individuals who promise the employment seekers that they will be provided with employment

while they take twenty thousand, twenty-five thousand or sixty thousand rupees from these people and finally they do not give any employment. I have myself brought to the notice of the Minister several cases of this type. Therefore, till we finalise the Bill, is the Government going to take any steps, to see that if any complaint in made, by anybody who has been cheated by these racketeers, will they be enquired, and will any definite instructions be given to the Police to register cases and to see that these people are booked and promptly punished?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes. I fully agree with the hon. Member that complaints are made, and they come to me. I had given their number. I had given their number in 1980-81, and what action was taken, and I gave it in detail. There have also been complaints in 1981-82 and I have taken action on them also. I said that there are two kinds of complaints. One was about the conditions of service, that allured them and which were not being fulfilled They are the major ones. One important case has been referred to me by Shri Vajpayeeji about Libya and in that we had to immediately stop exporting of labour and till we got the report we could not permit them or give them the clearance. Similarly we got some reports about two firms. We have put them also in the list. In major cases we put them in prior approval lists and in minor cases we asked the Ambassadors to look into them. We get reports and send them to the Police and we do full investigations. Later the cases are sent to the courts and thereafter conviction also takes place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I know something about these rackets, because...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have no truck with them? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Swamy should be arrested...(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The reason is,...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to export them?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All communists should be exported. I am in favour of it, and to Soviet Russia but not to China. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not to U.S.A.? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about him? (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: To doubt my integrity is a crime. Please take notice of it.

Most of the recruiting agencies are in Bombay. Therefore, I have special knowledge. And secondly, the Estimates Committee has set up a Sub-Committee to examine this question. I was a Member of that Sub-Committee. I am speaking.... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a part of the question?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am speaking something which may sound strange but it is based on sound information. As the Minister said, some people are taken, they are cheated and they are dumped half way or somewhere. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the countries which received Indian labour have made it clear to the Government of India that certain categories of people will not be acceptable. I would like to know from the Minister, whether he has seen Press reports to say that for example, Saudi Arabia has made it clear that they do not want Sikhs and Sardars there. The recruiting agents have also told me that the Government also acquiesces in that malpractice. I want to know whether the Government will ensure that in the export of our labour there will not be discrimination between the communities and they go strictly by talent and ability and particularly that they will ensure that Sikhs from the Punjab get their share in the Middle-East.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, people are sent outside only according to

the need in that particular country, and according to the kind of people that are required, skilled, semi-skilled or otherwise. Not that they are just picked and sent there. There are firms there who have taken this job in those countries. Some of them are Indians and some of them are foreigners. Under the present directions of the Supreme Court under which we are guided, they can either recruit directly or through the agents. No such labour which are not required in a particular contract for the kind of job, is sent. Therefore, there is no such discrimination. It is true that when we get the demand of a particular type of labour according to the description of the job from the companies, only they are sent. Therefore, there is no discrimination between Sardars or non-Sardars. Rather the hon. Member is makink that discrimination.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The whole Punjab knows that. And he is saying like this. If tomorrow the report goes in Punjab that Sardars are not welcome and the Government denies it, what will they think of this Government?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I assure the hon. Member that I would like to draw upon his expert knowledge about this racketeering so that he can guide me as to how best I can do in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Guide in what?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): There was some such news. But when I was in Saudi Arabia I was told that there would not be any discrimination.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then you keep on going to Saudi Arabia so that this does not happen.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Similar export of labour used to be carried on under the indentured labour system. Then there was agreement between one country and another. In those days, the Government of India, which was British Government at that time, used to reach an agreement with such Governments as that of Malaysia and Ceylon in order to ensure minimum decent economic and social conditions for our labour. There was what was known as *kangani* system by which the so called racketeers or middlemen, who used to recruit these people, used to be... (*Interruption*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I object to his pointing towards me.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: The hon. Member seems to have some knowledge about them.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Those kanganis used to be registered and they were employed. Their activities used to be regulated. Would the Government make some study into the past experience and ensure that in future at least the kind of legislation that they are going to have, would provide for steps to ensure proper behaviour on the part of these middlemen on this side and also proper treatment on the part of the Governmnet, who would be receiving our labour?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is a good suggestion that I should see through the past about this kangani system. I must admit that according to the age of the hon. Member, he has disclosed much more facts than I knew. Some of them I do not know. I will try to go through the past records and certainly ensure, as is our intention, that middlemen in this country should give proper behaviour and no cheating on this side and where they are employed, they should get decent working conditions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I informed the House on an earlier occasion, I fully agree that the interests of our workers should be safeguarded. However, what has actually happened is that such employment markets are being closed to us. And these people there are looking towards the Philippines and other countries for their labour. That also is harmful to our people because they could make good money there.

Law and order situation in Delhi

*83. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the capital has been deteriorating and a Kuwaiti Diplomat was recently murdered at his New Delhi residence; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the deteriorating law and order situation in the capital to inculcate a sense of security in the minds of the people and to apprehend the killer of the Kuwaiti Diplomat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) It is denied that there is any deterioration in the law and order situation in Delhi. A sensational murder case, however unfortunate and regretable, cannot be a reflection on the general law and order situation in the Capital.

(b) All out efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits. It has been decided to hand over the investigation of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Patrolling in the areas inhabited by foreign Diplomats has been intensified. Various measures, like increase in manpower and vehicles of Delhi Police, Opening of new Police Stations and Police Posts, introduction of intensified foot and mobile patrolling, surprise checking of vehicles, surveillance over known criminals and posting of pickets at vulnerable points have brought about an improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे डिक्शनरी में एक शब्द होता है, ** के बाद कौनसा शब्द डिक्शनरी में बनाया जाये ? मंत्री जी रोज अखबार पढ़ते होंगे, कि नहीं पढ़ते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री होने से पढ़ना छोड़ना पड़ता है।

MR. SPEAKER: See whether that word is not unparliamentary.

इसको हटा दीजिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is an unmixed untruth. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अन-पार्लियामेंटरी है, तो हटा दीजिये । **तो मुहावरा होता है । हमने कहा है कि एक शब्द खाता है**डिक्शनरी में ।

आज भी यदि आप पेपर में देखेंगे तो दिन-दहाड़े नजफगढ़ में डकैती हुई, यह आया है । रोज अखबारों में ऐसी खबरें निकल रही हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कहा है कि इस बात से इन्कार किया जाता है कि दिल्ली में विधि-व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है, इसका बेस आपके पास क्या है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि विगत 2 वर्षों में कितने ऐसे हत्या, डकैती, रोबरी के मुकदमें हुए हैं जिनमें अभी तक कल्प्रिट को ट्रेस नहीं किया गया है ? भीषण से भीषण मामले हुए हैं, निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या हुई, श्री संतोख सिंह की हत्या हुई, जे. एन. यू. में एक लड़के की हत्या हुई ।

क्या आपको यह भी सूचना मिली है कि दिल्ली में अब थानों में मुकदमें दर्ज नहीं किये जाते हैं और हाई आफिशियल्ज के पास और मंत्री महोदय को लिखा जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The figures speak for themselvese. The House will decide whether it is**

So far as 1979 is concerned, the total number of crimes consisting of dacoities, murder, attempted murder, robbery etc.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

was 44,086 and in 1981 it is 30,646. What is a lie, I do not know; it is for the hon. Member to say whether what he stated is true or the other one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: People are afraid to register complaints now; they do not go to the police station.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a silly explanation, which is offered every time. There must be at least some variety in the explanation which you offer.

So far as the figures go, there has been a reduction. But, at the same time, I am the last person to say that we are satisfied with the situation; we are really unhappy with the number of crimes that are accurring the cities. We want to bring it down, as much as possible, and we want the co-operation of all the people in bringing down the crime rate in the country. Therefore, to say that the crime has increased is incorrect. The crime have decreased. Still Government will do its utmost to see that the crimes further decrease and they are brought down to almost nothing. That is my endeavour and I want the House to co-operate with me in this.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, he wanted some information regarding the apprehending of culprits. That has not been replied to.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is a large number. Therefore, if he puts a separate question, I will get the figures about apprehending culprits and supply it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक एग्जाम्पल भी दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एग्जाम्पल तो गलत था । संतोख सिंह वाला तो वहीं पकड़ा गया था ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the crime rate since June 24th? He has not answered that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The day on which he took over?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He can ask for figures about one day and say there has been a crime. This is again another instance of the way in which he twists figures.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या यह सही है कि थाने में अब केस दर्ज नहीं किये जाते हैं और लोगों को ऊपर के अधिकारियों के पास लिखना पड़ता है, जिसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है । राज्य सभा में 8-7-82 को प्रश्न संख्या 49 के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जहां 1-1-81 से 30-6-81 तक 103 हत्याएं हुई थीं, वहां 1-1-82 से 30-6-82 तक 125 हत्याएं हुई । तो मंत्री महोदय किस अरिथमैटिक के हिसाब से कहते हैं कि अपराध घटे हैं और कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है ।

सरकार ने भिंडर को पुलिस कमिश्नर के पद से हटाया, क्योंकि उस समय कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय को संतोष है कि नये पुलिस कमिश्नर के आने के बाद से कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से सुधार हो रहा है: यदि हां, तो कैसे ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member put a question about the totality of the crimes. The totality of crimes including dacoity, murder, rape etc. etc. etc. was 44,000, in 1979 which had come down in 1981 to 30,000 and odd.

So far as murder is concerned, I have figures from 1-1-1981 to 31-5-81 and from 1-1-82 to 31-5-82. The figure of murders was 92 in the previous year during this period and again it is only 92 in the present period. Therefore, I would not say that there has been an increase. He gives figures in respect of another period for which I do not have figures. If he puts a question, I will get those figures. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. Let me first

complete the answer. You know that I never shirk giving any information; I give the fullest information.

The point really is this. You cannot fix on one particular fact and then say, this has increased, therefore the situation has deteriorated. Crime consists of so many things and the totality must be taken into consideration for the purpose of finding out whether crime has increased or not.

The figure which I have is relating to the end of May 1982. If the figure you want is about June, I do not have, but I will certainly give the figures, I will pass on the figures to him and I will also submit the figures to the House.

The next question he asked was about the change in the Commissioner. This is a routine administrative matter and we are doing it for the purpose of administrative necessity and so on. (*Interruptions*). It is very difficult to say that after a particular officer has been transferred, the crime has gone up or gone down because you will have to take a period for judging whether the crime has increased or decreased.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक सीधा सा प्रश्न पूछा था कि मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दिया है, उसको देखते हुए वह कैसे कहते हैं कि अपराध कम हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने काम्प्रिहैंसिव जवाब दे दिया है । जिस पीरियड के आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि वह उन्हें देख कर बता देंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह उन्हीं का लिखित जवाब है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने आपकी बात से इन्कार नहीं किया है । उन्होंने इसको डेनाई नहीं किया है ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is the answer given in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. But...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He must say 'yes' or 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'Yes'.

(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He must say 'Yes' or 'No' He will ultimately tell 'Yes' or 'No'.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: It is a matter of satisfaction that the law and order situation is improving in Delhi (*Interruptions*) Continuous rumours are being spread in Delhi that bombs are being placed in Palika Bazaar and in some important areas which create fear among the people.

In view of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any enquiry is conducted in this regard and, if so, what are the results of such enquiries.

Also please enlighten us about the number of bombs found and the names of the places.

I would also like to know the measures taken by the Government for the safety of the people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About the incident at Palika Bazaar, the investigation is going on now and we are going to entrust is to the CBI for a thorough investigation.

About the security measures which we have taken, various measures have been taken by us to see that the security of the citizens is safe.

We have increased the number of police stations and intensive foot and mobile patrol.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already replied that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have already taken all the steps and we are keeping a constant watch to see that security arrangements are made.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Please tell us whether any live bomb was found or not.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: A live bomb was found at the Palika Bazar and investigation is being carried out. This matter is also being dealt with in a subsequent question.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: According to the Hon. Minister, the law and order situation in Delhi is improving. But I would like to know why a Group Insurance Scheme for M.Ps has not been mooted. I have received letters in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

The law and order situation has improved so much. What for is the law and order situation? Why not Group Insurance for M.Ps?

I am also getting very curious letters from Police personnel giving directives on how to close the room and when we go out of Delhi, how to keep the house closed etc.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your presumption is only imaginative.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: I am very much afraid. I am here in Delhi from 1952 onwards but no such directives came till now.

Why such directives are coming now? When the law and order situation has improved, as you say, why such directives?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: No such Group Insurance Scheme as such is there for M.Ps

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is coming from Members of Parliament, not from Government.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई हर्ज तो नहीं है ?

..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not able to follow what the Hon. Member has said.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a proposal for collective insurance to be mooted by Government. Has it been mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Various precautionary steps are being taken for the security of M.Ps.

We had an incident where some people entered a house of an M.P. and it caused great alarm and with great difficulty, the Police were able to take adequate steps to apprehend those fellows who are involved.

These are the measures which are normally taken by the Administration to see that the security of the Members of Parliament is protected.

When the M.Ps are going out, certain security measures have to be taken in view of our past experience in the case of one or two M.Ps.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: From the reply given by the hon. Minister it is very clear that the number of crimes has got reduced after the change of Minister. I would like to ask whether Government will propose to change the Minister very frequently so that the number of crimes may be reducted to zero?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What if the number of crimes increases after the change of Minister? That is also possible. Therefore, do not attach anything to the Minister; attach it to the Ministry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल आंकड़ों का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि क्या दिल्ली की जनता में सुरक्षा की भावना है या नहीं है ?

(व्यवधान) यह दिल्ली की जनता बोल रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि दिल्ली में असुरक्षा की भावना व्याप्त है, दिन दहाड़े डकैतियां हो रही हैं, औरतों की जंजीरें छीनी जा रही हैं और अशोक विहार में अभी पिछले दो महीनों में दो बार दिन में डकैतियां हो चुकी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में पुलिस सेटअप बदला गया था, आपने कमिश्नर की पद्धति शुरू की, अब पुलिस किसी के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है दिल्ली में पहले दिल्ली में पुलिस की, अब पुलिस किसी के लिए उत्तरदायी के साथ एरिया मैजिस्ट्रेट जुड़े हुए थे लेकिन नयी पद्धति में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए जो कुछ हुआ है क्या उसकी रोशनी में फिर से पुरानी पद्धति का अवलम्बन करने पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have said even at the beginning that, though the crimes have come down, the Government are not happy or satisfied with the situation and they would like to improve it very much. It is a fact that in all cities of the world, particularly metropolitan cities of the world, the crimes are increasing. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: A global phenomenon!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Are you interested in figures in that also? I can give you, if you are interested in figures of crimes in some of the major cities of the world. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In the socialist world, it is never reported. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is obvious that they are not interested because our figures are very favourable; therefore, they are not interested. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about sense of security?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the sense of security is concerned, it is the endeavour of the Government to see that law and order is maintained in such a way that the people feel that they can move about without any fear, without any apprehension. For that purpose we will have to increase the number of patrols and vehicles, so that the people who are likely to be attacked in various places are protected against such attacks. Then there are certain pockets in the city where crimes are committed. In those pockets we must have special attention given and special posts located. These are the various steps that we are taking, and by taking all these steps, we will be able to create a climate of security. The climate of security is not created by mere words; it has got to be done by a series of acts, namely, better patrolling, better protection, particularly keeping a watch on vulnerable areas. All these measures are being taken, and if hon. Members would suggest certain special action to be taken in any special area, Government will be willing to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He was asking about adoption of the former policy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The policy is the same. The policy has not changed in the sense that we have in any way reduced police patrolling or police action. We have not changed anything.

Licences to manufacture colour T.V. sets

*84. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to grant licences for manufacturing some two lakh colour TV sets per annum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Electronics Corporations and the Small Scale Sector will be given priority in granting such licences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d). The long term policy for colour TV receivers is still under consideration. However, Government have decided to allow the import of parts and components of Colour TV sets for assembly by established manufacturers of Black & White TV sets. The details of this are set out in the communication sent to all TV set manufacturers. A copy is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—4237|82.]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Colour TV has become a matter of long discussion in the Parliament and in the Press. Particularly our Minister, Mr. Sathe has always been an ardent supporter of colour TV and he is still fighting his case undaunted and his case for colour TV has got a push by the coming Asiad. Now, after a long discussion it has been decided that we should have colour TV, whether it is good or bad. We have now taken that decision. But now a debate has started as to whether colour TV sets should be imported of we should manufacture them on our own. Our engineers and scientists claim that they can make colour TV sets in the country itself. We are noting with concern that the Government is only keen to import 4 lakhs of colour TV sets from foreign countries at the cost of our national industries. Not only that, already it has been reported in the Press that there are big lobbies operating inside the country who are trying to influence the Government policy and are trying to see that Government give licences only to import colour TV sets and the Government do not change the policy to manufacture colour TV sets on our own. This lobby has got very serious links with foreign companies and they are influencing here.

So I would like to question whether if at all we have colour TV, why you are delaying. The reply is always evasive. Why a long term policy is not taken for the naufacture of colour TV in our counrty when we can prepare colour TV and when it can be manufactured before the Asiad starts? What is the reason as to why a policy decision has not been taken? if we take a policy decision to manufacture colour TV, when are we going to manufacture it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Government of West Bengal be allowed to manufacture colour TV?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO: At the outset I want to tell the hon. Member that we are not importing 4 lakhs of sets as he mentioned.

Secondly, you are aware that the Govment has taken a decision to transmit colour television throughout the country. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has taken adequate measures ot see that most of the people get the facility to receive colour television by the improved systems of mass communication. So we thought, the Government thought that the people should also have the facility to receive the colour transmission. As such we have taken measures to import colour pack for Rs. 1250/- consisting of colour tubes, deflection yokes and a few ICCs and transistors. Let me tell you that because of the global recession and intensive competion among the countries, we can have a big bargain and get all the imported components for only Rs. 1250.

As for the other things, he said about indigenous manufacture. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratory at Pilani did develop a colour set. But, it is only a laboratory model and it too needs about Rs. 1200/-, Kindly remember that in view of the urgency of facilitating the people to see the ASIAD, we have allowed nearly twenty firms to manufacture the colour T.V. (*Interrup-*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, the reply is very much evasive. (*Interruptions*) I want to know whether Governments attention has been 'drawn to the press report —I think it was in New Delhi Express Service— of 5th July in which the lectronics Corporation of India in Hyderabad said that they could produce colour T.V. sets based on their own indigenous know how before the ASIAD starts (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He wants to know whether West Bengal Government will be allowed to manufacture the colour T.V. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can put only two supplementaries, Mr. Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The small T.V. manufaturers have stated that if they are allowed to make colour T.V. sets from the imports, they will be able to make the smaller T.V. at a much cheaper cost than the big manufacturer to whom they are going to give the licences who can manufacture that at a high cost. This may cost Rs. 5,000/-. There are many smaller manufacturers who are producing that at less than Rs. 5,000/-. They say that they can manufacture the colour T.V. at the price which is much less than the others. I want to know whether their cases will be considered by Government or not.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ECIL, if they want to manufacture with their own know-how, they are perfectly right to do it. We have no objection. But, kindly remember that this *ad hoc* one-time permission is for the ASIAD and it is only for Rs. 1250/-. Even with the indigious know-how, the ECIL may want about Rs. 1200/-. Kindly also remember one more basic point that unlike in the black and white T.V. where the tube is inter-changeable, in the case of colour T.V., there are three systems — the NTSC, the SECAM and the PAL. In addition, there are three of tubes tupes—Trintran, precision-in-line and Deltagun. (*Interrcptions*). But, it is so complicated. That is why Government are now making an in-depth study. We will take adequate steps, as and when they manufacture the colour T.V. to see that it is not being diluted by irresponsible imports all along.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any offer has been received regarding the manufacture of colour T.V. from the prestigious electronics unit of Kerala-KELTRON.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: We have taken a decision to give permission for those who would like to manufacture more than 5,000 sets. And KELTRON is very much in the picture; also from West Bengal, there are two firms — Telarama and Sonodyme. So, there is no discrimination whether it be West Bengal or any other State.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is nothing much left about colour T.V. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, it is a welcome on the part of the Government to have the colour T.V. My question pertains to one aspect that many parts of the country are not covered even by black and white T.V. and the demand for TV sets in very high. The hon. Minister has just mentioned that some TV sets are going to be imported for this purpose. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government ta train the people in the field of TV and also repair works?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Sir, we are not importing the colour TV sets. We are only importing colour packs consisting of colour tube deflection yoke, transistors and ICs. As regards technical personnel we are taking adequate measures by giving enough technology transfer through ETTDC to all the twenty companiers which are importing these packs.

Steel plants facing power crises

*85. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to serious power restrictions, the steel plants are facing crisis; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Power restrictions by power undertaking have led to some shortfalls in recent production of SAIL integrated steel plants.

(b) The power undertakings are trying to curtail restrictions. Power supply from other grids is also being arranged to augment supply from the regular sources. Steel plants have taken steps to maximise their captive generation facilities. Supply of power to steel plants is being monitored continuously. Hydel generation is expected to improve with the start of the monsoon.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that at least this time the Minister has admitted that there has been shortfall. Earlier they have always been denying it Sir, in the answer the Minister has very things. He has said some short falls' things. He has said 'some short-falls and then 'in the recent production'. I would like to ask how recent is your 'recent' because according to my information it started right from November, 1981—this power-cut and fall in production in the steel factories. Then, Sir, I would like to know what is the extent of loss of production that the SAIL has suffered? Is it true that Rourkela Steel Plant alone has suffered in April-May to the extent of 70,000 tonnes of saleable steel? If so, due to what reasons, because you have said in your answer that you have maximised your captive power plants but even after maximisation of your captive power plants the production level has remained at the lower level.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the hon. Member has asked me to clarify what 'recent' means. Recent is a relative term It various from area to area. As far as hydel power supply is concerned we have to link it up with the rainfall but the data on the 'recent one' is available right from past few years and whatever data he wants we will give him. The data is available till yesterday itself. As regards the loss figures on account of power that the hon. Members has asked for in Bhilai Steel Plant during the period April-June 1982 the loss on account of power has been to the tune of 19,000 tonnes; Durgapur 30,000 tonnes. Rourkela has actually been very badly affected and loss is to the tune of 90,000 tonnes, Bokaro 33,000 tonnes and at IISCO it is 4,000 tonnes.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Is it a fact that due to the drastic cut of power by the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Damodar Valley Belt which includes Bokaro, Durgapur, Indian Iron and Steel, etc. have suffered production loss and the restriction was to the extent of 75 per cent of calendar hours? And (b) is it a fact that the installation of 2 captive planes in Durgapur will be delayed almost by 6 months, due to various troubles? And lastly, Sir, is it also a fact that Mr. Luther was rewarded by the Central Government for his non-performance? Is the Government going to punish him or not for his non-performance, because the DVC has utterly failed to supply power to the steel plants?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as that part of the hon. Member's question regarding DVC's supply is concerned, DVC's supplies were bad. I can give you the figures plantwise also. But DVC supplies have now improved.

PROF SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: DVC was to supply 50 MW but but DVC could supply only 18 MW; I am bringing it to your notice.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I will give you the figures plantwise. In the same organisation you have Bokaro, Durgapur, IISCO and ASP. I do agree with the hon. Member that DVC restrictions were there. But I would only like him to update his information. For the last two weeks the position has improved. Therefore, the penal clause that you have suggested, does not apply at all.

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Written Answers To Questions

MODERNISATION OF I.T.Is.

*86. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise some Industrial Training Institutes during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Sixteen Industrial Training Institutes in 15 States are being modernised during Sixth Plan under Advanced Vocational Training System, a project taken up with assistance from UNDP/ILO. There is a proposal to take up 75 more Industrial Training Institutes for modernisation all over the country as an extension of the above project.

Dynamite sticks recovered from Palika Bazar, New Delhi

*87. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a set of very powerful dynamite sticks meant to blow up the Palika Bazar, New Delhi was recently detected from the Shopping Complex;

(b) whether it is a fact that explosives were also found planted at other places in the capital such as in the I. P. Power Station; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the result of the investigations made in the matter; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). 26 sticks of dynamite were recovered lying near the cooling plant of the Palika Bazar, Connaught Place on 25.5.1982. A dynamite stick was found lying near Gate No 2 of the I. P. Estate, Thermal Power House on 27.5.1982. All other Calls received about planting of Bombs etc. at other places were found to be false.

(c) and (d). A case under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 4 of the Indian Explosives Substances Act has been registered in respect of the explosives found at Palika Bazar. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Regarding the explosive recovered near the I. P. Power Station, no case was registered, as investigation did not indicate that it was a case of sabotage.

News item 'Child Bride Bazar for Arabs'

*88. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 14th June, 1982 under the heading "Child Bride bazar for Arabs";

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of marriages of innocent girls are being performed with the visiting Arabs on payment; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to safeguard and protect the lives of innocent girls being sold to the visiting Arabs mainly in Bombay and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain Arab nationals visiting Hyderabad were found marrying local Muslim girls of poor families by offering them inducements.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh are fully alive to the situation and are taking all possible measures to check such evil practices. These are:

(i) mobilization of public opinion with the help of the Waqf Board and various social organisations.

(ii) Taking stern action against brokers and hoteliers who indulge in such questionable activities.

(iii) Asking the Waqf Boards to turn down requests for issue of marriage certificates from Arabs who do not produce prior approval documents issued by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Counterfeit coins and notes in Delhi

*89. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of persons are making counterfeit coins and notes in the capital;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) So far as the manufacture of counterfeit coins and notes in the Capital is concerned, only one case has been detected during the year 1982. No such case was detected in 1981. However, 5 cases of recovery of forged currency notes|coins were reported during the first five months of 1982 and 14 such cases were reported in 1981.

(b) and (c). On 6.4.82 one person was apprehended and his personal search led to the recovery of six counterfeit notes of Rs 100|- denomination. On further investigation five more coins were recovered and instruments and material used for manufacturing them were also seized. This led to the arrest of one more person. Thus two arrests were made in this case.

(d) A case under Section 232|235|34 IPC Police Station Seelampur has been registered and the investigation of the case is under progress.

Ordinance to deal with illegal occupation of land in Andhra Pradesh

*90. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been granted to the Andhra Pradesh Government to promulgate an Ordinance to deal with the question of illegal occupation of public and Government land over the years; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of presiding officer in Central Government Industrial-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi

*91. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial cum-Labour Court, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi has since been appointed;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) since when the post is lying vacant; and

(d) the date by which the Officer is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi has been lying vacant since 5th January, 1982. There has been delay in the appointment primarily on account of non-availability of a suitable Judicial Officer. Selection of an officer for the post has since been made and offer of appointment issued to him. He is expected to join soon.

Adjudication of Wage Disputes of Public Sector Undertaking

*92. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleaed to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sent instructions to all State Governments directing them not to refer the wage disputes between the managements of public sector undertakings and their employees to adjudication;

(b) if so, the response of State Governments thereto; and

(c) the factors leading to the issue of the circular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Progress made by Maruti Udyod Ltd.

*93. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Maruti Udyog Ltd. in regard to the manufacture of passenger cars and other light vehicles; and

(b) the estimated cost of the different types of vehicles that will be manufactured by this company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has submitted a Project Report and the approval of the Government has been sought for the manufacture of passenger cars and their light commercial vehicle versions in collaboration with M|s. Suzuki Motor Company Ltd. of Japan with whom a Memorandum of Understanding was concluded by Maruti Udyog Ltd. on 14th April, 1982.

(b) The proposal is to manufacture these vehicles at reasonable prices. The estimated cost of the vehicles would depend on the decisions to be taken on the investment, volumes of production and other related matters.

Causes of Bonded Labour

*94. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to go into the reasons for the bonded labour system in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the said study; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any intention to conduct any such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Government have not directly conducted any study to go into the reasons for the existence of the bonded labour system in the country. The Ministry of Labour on the recommendation of the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour had, however, constituted a Sub-Committee on the Bonded Labour in April, 1979, to review the procedures and practices in identifying and freeing bonded labourers and for recommending as to what improvements could be brought about to make them more effective.

The Sub-Committee went in detail into the above aspects and while presenting its Report in November, 1979 had broadly indicated that extreme poverty, complete assetlessness and helplessness of a vast number of people and their dependence on usurious private money lending system were at the root of the bonded labour system.

The Ministry of Labour had also entrusted to the Indian Institute of Public Administration an Evaluation Study of the implementation of the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in Tehri Garhwal District of Uttar Pradesh, in 1978-79; and Monghyr District of Bihar, Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput District of Orissa in 1979-80. The Institute had in its reports submitted to Government attributed the existence of bonded labour system to—

1. Debt and interest accruing on the debt;

2. Peculiar system of inheritance where the son inherits the obligations of the deceased father as in some parts of Monghyr District.

3. Customary pledging of services to the community (Bajgees in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Kamiyas in Monghyr district of Bihar).

4. Rendering of service on account of dues and in consideration of loan or advances. (This is common in States where bonded labourers have been detected).

5. Caste and Feudal structure in the village community, etc.

6. Peculiar system of land tenure like Malguzari in Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

7. Lack of wider avenues of gainful employment particularly in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere.

It has been generally observed that credit is sought for meeting expenses on account of marriage, funeral, procuring cattle and agricultural implements, and to pay fines etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Lock-out in H.M.T. Facory, Srinagar

*95. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether lock-out was declared in H.M.T. factory in Srinagar recently;

(b) if so, the period for which the factory remained under lock-out;

(c) the circumstances under which lock-out was declared in the factory; and

(d) the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). H.M.T. Watch Factory at Srinagar remained under lock-out for a period of 5 days from 10th to 14th of May, 1982 owing to labour unrest following issue of show-cause notice to two of the employees as to why their services should not be terminated as they had been found guilty of intentionally tampering with two boilers in the factory. The extent of loss of production suffered on account of dislocation of work is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs.

Escape of Smuggler S. N. Bakhia from Aguada Jail

*96. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Central inquiry has been conducted into the escape of top smuggler S. N. Bakhia from Aguada Jail on 30 May;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) other steps taken by Government to re-arrest him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to investigate the incident. All efforts are being made by Government to apprehend Shri Bakhia again. International airports and other exit points in the country were alerted immediately on and from 30th May, 1982 to prevent his escape from the country. In addition all possible hideouts and places he and his associates are known to frequent have been raided and are under constant surveillance by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. Caveats have also been filed in the Supreme Court, Bombay High Court and in the Gujarat High Court for a notice and opportunity to oppose if and when a petition is filed by or on behalf of Shri Bakhia against the detention order passed by the Government of Gujarat against him. A cash reward of Rs 5,000 for information leading to the apprehension of Shri Bakhia has also been announced by the Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Ahmedabad.

Mining Rights in Indian Ocean

*97. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has claimed two plots of seabed in the Indian Ocean for exclusive mining rights;

(b) if so, the nature of the plans in the matter; and

(c) the progress has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). India has been recognised as a "pioneer investor" in seabed mining in the Resolution adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea on April 30, 1982. The Convention on the Law of the Sea, will be opened for signature in December 1982. After India has signed the Convention and Preparatory Commission which is to function pending the entry into force of the Convention, has been established India intends to register its claim with the Preparatory Commission for a pioneer area.

Strike of Bombay Textile Workers

*98. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to intervene and settle the dispute of Bombay Textile workers who are on a strike since January this year;

(b) if so, what attempts were made by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the textile workers in Maharashtra have decided to intensify the agitation; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Government have taken a number of steps to resolve the strike in the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay. A statement made by the Minister for Labour in the Lok Sabha on 9th July, 1982 in reply to a Calling Attention Notice, which describes in detail the various measures taken by Government, is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of any such decision to intensify the agitation. In view of the steps taken by Government, it is hoped that workers will return to work early in large numbers.

Statement

The House is aware that the strike in Bombay which has been declared illegal in most of the 60 Cotton Textile Mills, is continuing from the 18th January 1982. The strike was called by an unrecognised union even though there already exists an agreement between the management and the representative labour union is the Cotton Textile Mills and which is valid upto 31st December, 1984. There was also no approach either to the State Government or to the management before the call to strike was given. Both the State Government, which is the appropriate Government to deal with the situation, and the Central Government have made continuous efforts to end the strike. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made it known that the State Government would look into all the legitimate demands of the workers on restoration of normalcy. The Central Government has fully supported the stand taken by the State Government that all the legitimate demands of the workers should be resolved through the normal legal machinery.

2. Government is fully conscious of the hardships suffered by the workers. At the same time, Government is also aware of the loss of cotton textile production caused by this strike even though many mills have resumed partial working. Government has never stood on prestige in this issue and has repeatedly made it known to the workers that once normalcy is restored, expeditious steps would be taken to look into their genuine grievances and resolve them in a time bound programme.

3. As a result of several steps taken by the Central and State Governments many workers have returned to work. Government would now like to take some more steps with a view to demonstrating again that it has the larger interests of workers at heart.

4. With this end in view, Government has decided to set up a Committee, at the national level consisting of representatives of (1) Central Trade Union Organisations, (2) Industry; and (3) Government. The Committee will have the following terms of reference.

(A) (1) Examine and report on the problems of textile mill industry workmen.

(2) Examine and report on the problems being faced by the textile mill industry including the urgent need to modernise the industry.

(3) The recommendations at (1) and (2) above will relate to the eutire textile mill industry in the country.

(4) The Committee will give its report within a period of one year and its recommendations relating to workmen will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

The Bombay Cotton Textile industry has been facing certain specific problems. Accordingly, the Committee shall give reports on:

(5) The problem of (i) Badli workers (ii) demand of workmen for House Rent allowance (iii) Demand of workmen for conveyance allowance. The Committee shall report on these matters within a period of two months and its recommendations shall be implemented at the earliest possible. Pending the receipt of the recommendation of the Committee on House Rent allowance and conveyance allowance, an ad-hoc amount of Rs 30 per month shall be paid to all workmen subject to adjustment.

(6) The demand of textile mill workmen of Bombay for grant of additional wages will be enquired into and reported on within a period of six months by the Committee and steps will be taken to implement them expeditiously;

(7) Such other problems as may be referred to the Committee or as the Committee may like to report on shall be reported by the Committee to the Government within a period of one year.

The workmen who, in pursuance of this statement by Government resume work shall be granted by the management an amount of Rs 650/- as an advance which shall be recovered in six equal monthly instalments, the recovery commencing six months after the grant of the advance.

No workmen who returns to work shall be vicitimised for having participated in or joined the strike excepting those who had indulged in intimidation, violence or against whom criminal cases have been registered.

On behalf of the Government, I make this appeal to the striking workmen to return and resume work. By joining work they would help themselves and the industry and also serve the national interest.

Impact of new Cement Policy on Market

*99. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of new cement policy on the market; and

(b) the ruling price of open market cement for the month of June, 1982 compared to the month of April, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The scheme of partial de-control of cement was introduced with effect from 28.2.1982 With the operation of the scheme in the past few months, availability of cement to the consumers has eased through sale of cement in the open market free from price and distribution control. Priority areas of the economy also continue to get cement at controlled prices.

(b) Cement sold in the open market is free from price and distribution control. The Cement Manufactureres' Association (CMA) had, however, indicated the following maximum selling price of cement in the open market from May, 1982:-

Price of cement of 50 Kgs per bag excluding local levies and Sales Tax	Name of States
Rs. 60/-	Maharashtra, Kerala, J&K, and North Eastern States.
Rs. 56/-	All other States.

Issue of Licences for Private Guest Houses

*100. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private guest houses have sprung up in residential localities of Delhi, specially in Defence Colony, Greater Kailash and Vasant Vihar;

(b) whether Government are aware of the complaints of the residents of these localities that these so-called guest houses are gambling dens, and drinking houses; and

(c) whether Government are going to regulate the opening of private guest houses by issue of licences etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some complaints have been received.

(c) Under the Delhi Police Act, regulations have been framed for licensing and controlling places of public entertainment including guest houses, hotels etc.

Missing children in Delhi

*101. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of missing children in the capital has been on the rise;

(b) if so, how many cases of missing children were reported in the capital during 1979, 1980 and 1981 and how many of the missing children were recovered by the Police; and

(c) the reasons for the non-recovery of the remaining missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAIAH): (a) and (b). The number of missing children reported to the Delhi Police during the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the number out of them traced as per Police Station records are indicated below:—

Year	No. reported missing (i)	No. reported traced (ii)
1979	5007	2571
1980	7899	2994
1981	5535	3095

(c) The number of children traced will actually be more than the number indicated in (ii) above, in as much as the parents do not report to the Police instances of missing children returning to them on their own accord. The Delhi Police are devising a system by which information is collected in respect of such cases also.

"Prevention of air pollution in big cities"

*102. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has adequate provisions to control air pollution, specially in big cities;

(b) if so, the extent to which the big industries and power plants are using pollution controlling equipments and devices; and

(c) whether the present Act provides for coordination between the agencies responsible for controlling water and power pollution and those responsible for urban planning?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Act came into effect in 1981. The Rules under the Act are in an advance stage of finalisation in the States and Union Territories. The State Electricity Boards, National Thermal Power Corporation and Central Electricity Authority have been advised of the requirements of the Act. All public sector enterprises have been directed to include the cost of pollution control as an integral part of the project cost. Constant efforts are being made to encourage the power plants and industries to instal pollution abatement devices.

(c) Under the Act, the Water Boards in the States and the Central Board are designated to act also as Air Pollution Control Boards and close linkages between Central and State Boards has been provided. As such, there is no difficulty in maintaining coordination. Although the Act does not provide for coordination between the pollution boards and the urban planning authorities, constant liaison is maintained to ensure active coordination between the two agencies. The State Government has to nominate upto five persons from among local authorities as members of the State Boards.

Setting up of Heavy Water Plant Andhra Pradesh

906. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up a 100 tonnes per annum capacity heavy water plant in Andhra Pradesh in the first phase and 200 tonnes per annum capacity plant in the second phase; and

(b) if so, by what time the final decision will be taken in the matter and what would be its location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 200 tonnes/years capacity heavy water plant at Manguru, Andhra Pradesh. Formal sanction for the project is expected to be issued shortly.

State-wise allotmenet of Levy Cement

907. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of allotment of levy cement to the States under the new cement policy; and

(b) the State-wise allotment of levy cement, month-wise in the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Prior to the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement, the allocations of cement to the States/Union Territories were made on the basis of past consumption and expected availability of cement. With effect from fourth quarter of 1981 and during the first quarter of 1982, weightage of population and also to plan schemes such as minimum needs programme, water supply schemes in rural areas, and housing schemes for slum dwellers and the needs of Harijans, Adiwasis and other poorer sections of society was also given in respect of allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories. With the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement and reduced availability of cement under the levy quota, the allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories is made in proportion to the allocations made earlier. While doing so, the needs of socially oriented schemes included in the new 20 point programme and rural development have also been kept in view. Additional allocations have also been made to the States which have hill Districts for development of hill areas.

(b) The allocation of cement is made on a quarterly basis and the allocations made to the States/Union Territories during the two quarters of 1982 (namely the second quarter and third quarters of 1982) is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Qr. II/82 (April-June) Basic	Adhoc	Total	Qr. III/82 (July-Sept.) Basic	Adhoc	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh .	12·5	..	12·5	12·5	..	12·5
2	Delhi . . .	51·5	..	51·5	51·5	..	51·5

3	Haryana . .	49·7	..	49·7	49·7	..	49·7
4	Himachal Pradesh .	19·8	..	19·8	19·8	..	19·8
5	J & K . . .	27·6	..	27·6	27·6	..	27·6
6	Punjab . . .	72·4	..	72·4	72·4	..	72·4
7	Rajasthan . .	60·6	..	60·6	60·6	..	60·6
8	U.P. . . .	216·9	26·0	242·9	216·9	26·0	242·9
9	Assam . . .	28·8	..	28·8	28·8	..	28·8
10	Arunachal Pradesh .	13·1	..	13·1	13·1	..	13·1
11	Bihar . . .	129·1	..	129·1	129·1	..	129·1
12	Meghalaya . .	17·6	..	17·6	17·6	..	17·6
13	Mizoram . .	6·4	..	6·4	6·4	..	6·4
14	Manipur . .	9·2	..	9·2	9·2	2·5	11·7
15	Nagaland . .	14·0	..	14·0	14·0		14·0
16	Orissa . . .	57·8	20·0	77·8	57·8	30·0	87·8
17	Sikkim . . .	11·5	..	11·5	11·5	..	11·5
18	Tripura . .	10·7	..	10·7	10·7	..	10·7
19	West Bengal .	141·2	5·2	146·4	141·2	5·2	146·4
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1·5	..	1·5	1·5	..	1·5
21	Goa, Daman & Diu	13·9	..	13·9	13·9	..	13·9
22	Gujarat . .	122·4	..	122·4	122·4	..	122·4
23	Madhya Pradesh .	106·3	..	106·3	106·3	..	106·3
24	Maharashtra . .	167·5	..	167·5	167·5	..	167·5
25	Andhra Pradesh .	119·9	..	119·9	119·9	..	119·9
26	Andaman Nicobar	2·4	..	2·4	2·4	..	2·4
27	Karnataka . .	78·8	..	78·8	78·8	..	78·8
28	Kerala . . .	63·4	..	63·4	63·4	..	63·4
29	Laccadive . .	1·1	..	1·1	1·1	..	1·1
30	Pandicherry .	5·8	..	5·8	5·8	..	5·8
31	Tamil Nadu . .	142·3	..	142·3	142·3	..	142·3

Development of Alternative and renewable sources of energy in U.P.

908. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre propose to provide financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for development of alternative and renewable sources of energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) All State Governments have been asked to promote, on a large scale, the development and utilisation of renewable energy devicew and systems. In furtherance of this objective, demonstration renewable energy units are being set up by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy in all the States. No direct financial assistance is being provided to any State Governmnet at present. However, various fiscal incentives, including subsidies, are being provided to promote rapid development and wider utilisation of renewable sources of energy in all the States.

Manufacturing of colour T.V. sets by using indigenous components.

909. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have opted for establishing facilities for the manufacture of colour television sets indigenously rather than allowing liberal imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to allow import of critical components, including picture tubes needed for the manufacture of colour T.V. sets;

(c) whether it has been estimated that merely 15 per cent of the components would need to be imported while the balance 85 per cent could be manufactured indigenously; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision will help the local manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). The long-term policy for manufacture of colour TV receivers is still under formulation. However, to cater to the urgent requirements of ASIAD only, the Government have decided to alloy import of components for colour TV sets for assembly by established manufacturers of Black and White TV sets. The provisions of the policy for the ASIAD requirements are set out in a communication sent to all TV set manufacturers, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—4238/82).

(c) and (d). It is not true that merely 15 per cent imported components would be needed for manufacturing CTV sets. In fact, in CTV sets, out of a cost of about Rs. 2500, exclusive of Government duties and taxes, about 50 per cent i.e., Rs. 1250 would be by way of imported components.

Setting up of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in Madras

910. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in Madras as there is no such Court there at present as per para 1.8 of Report (1981-82) Ministry of Labour; and

(b) if not, what is the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). It was initially proposed to set up three additional Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts including one at Madras but taking into account the arrears —position of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, it was finally decided to set up only one additional Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court. This new,

Tribunal will be set up at Chandigarh to provide relief to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi where maximum number of disputes are pending.

Closure of Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar Units of Ashoka Paper Mills

911. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar units of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. had been closed for long; and

(b) if so, the actual state of affairs and the remedial measures being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Although the production of the Jogighopa & Rameshwar Nagar units of Ashoka Paper Mills, is at a very low level, the units have not been closed.

(b) The company is facing an acute shortage of working capital, and the State Governments, in consultation with the financial institutions, are working out the modalities of financial assistance and revival of the company.

Number of Federations working in E.P.F. Organisation

912. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Federations are working in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and under what names;

(b) what is the report of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) about the groups functioning in the same name;

(c) how many meetings have been arranged with the recognised Federation in spite of Direct Action Programme during the last six months;

(d) whether Government follows the policy of one union in one industry and negotiation with Recognised Union/Federation only; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the Recognised All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi has not been invited for any discussion even on the postponed meeting of 18 January, 1982 and unrecognised group has been encouraged during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The E.P.F. Authorities have informed that

(a) three Federations claiming allegiance of various trade unions are functioning. They are:

(1) All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi.

(2) All India E.P.F. Staff Federation, Bangalore (now Bombay) and

(3) Progressive Provident Fund Employees Federation of India, Madras.

(b) to (e). The Chief Labour Commissioner's report on the verification of the Unions in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is awaited.

The C.P.F.C. had a formal meeting with the recognised Federation on 4-1-1982. Informal discussions have also been held from time to time.

केन्द्र सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों और ड्राइवरों को टेरीकोट की वर्दी दिया जाना

913. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री केन्द्र सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों और ड्राइवरों को टेरीकोट की वर्दी के बारे में 17 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3808 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रेणी ग और घ के किन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को टेरीकोट की वर्दी दिए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या टेरीकोट की वर्दी दिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की सूची में गेस्टेटनर आपरेटरों को भी शामिल किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग). पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को टेरीकोट की वर्दियां दिए जाने के प्रश्न की, इसके सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जांच की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

लेवी सीमेंट का वितरण

914. **श्री समीरुद्दीन**: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ सीमेंट मूल नियंत्रण, प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत वितरित किया जाएगा और शेष सीमेंट खुले बाजार में बिकने दिया जाएगा, यदि हां तो मूल्य नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत कितना और कितने प्रतिशत सीमेंट का वितरण किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लेवी सीमेंट वितरण प्रणाली लागू किए जाने के बाद लेवी सीमेंट का वितरण नहीं किया जा रहा है और खुले बाजार में हर जगह प्रयाप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट उपलब्ध है और यह खुले बाजार में 62 रु. से 70 रु. प्रति बोरी तक बेचा जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार नीति पर पुन: विचार करेगी ताकि लोगों को लेवी सीमेंट मिल सके और डीलरों द्वारा सीमेंट की मनमानी बिक्री पर रोक लगायी जा सके ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) सीमेंट से आंशिक रूप से नियत्रंण हटा लिये जाने की योजना के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान सीमेंट एककों से अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के 66.6 प्रतिशत उत्पादन के बराबर नियंत्रित (कंट्रोल) मूल्य पर लेवी सीमेंट दिया जाना अपेक्षित है । जिन नए एककों में 1 जनवरी, 1982 के पश्चात वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन होना शुरू हुआ है अथवा जिन एककों को रुग्ण एकक की संज्ञा दे दी गई है उनसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन लेवी सीमेंट के रूप में दें । इस वर्ष लेवी सीमेंट के लगभग 170 लाख मीट्रिक टन उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

(ख) नीति के चालू होने की पहली तिमाही की अवधि में सीमेंट उत्पादकों द्वारा 85 प्रतिशत लेवी सीमेंट उपलब्ध करा दी गई है और उन्होंने आगामी एक या दो महीनों में लेवी किस्म की सीमेंट की कमी का पूरा कर देने का आश्वासन दिया है । जहां तक गैर लेवी सीमेंट के मूल्य का संबंध है, सीमेंट निर्माता एसोसियेशन ने खुले बाजार में सीमेंट की बिक्री के निम्नलिखित अधिकतम मूल्य बताये हैं:

1. महाराष्ट्र, केरल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर व उत्तर प्रदेश पुर्व के राज्य	60 रुपये प्रति बोरी । स्थानीय तथा बिक्री कर इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।
2. अन्य सभी राज्य	56 रुपये प्रति बोरी । स्थानीय तथा बिक्री कर इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

(ग) इस स्तर पर नीति संबंधी कोई परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

Bonded Labour Prevailing in States

915. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where the bonded labour is still prevailing; details thereof;

(b) whether Government are having any concrete plan for the eradication and rehabilitation of bonded labour; and

(c) if so, the details with the time limit within which it is proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) State Governments have been asked to initiatepromp measures to identify existence of bonded labourers through surveys/census/studies. The bonded labourers identified and released from debt bondage are being rehabilitated with assistance from Central/State Governments. There is a centrally sponsored scheme with matching financial assistance on 50:50 basis. The rehabilitation programme envisages land based, non-land based or skill/craft based schemes.

(c) Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers is a continuing process. State Governments have, however, been requested to complete the process of identification and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers within a time limit to be prescribed by them.

Production and capacity utilisation of Paper Mills

916. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and the percentage of capacity utilisation of paper mills in the country in 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The production & capacity utilisation of paper and paper board during the last two financial years are given as under:—

Year	Production	Capacity utilisation
1980-81	11·45 lakh tonnes	74·44%
1981-82	12·42 lakh tonnes (estimated)	75%

(b) Apart from taking up of paper projects in the public sector, Government have taken the following steps to encourage the growth of capacity for the manufacture of paper:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The facility of imports of second hand paper plants of capacity upto 30 tonnes per day was allowed till 31-3-81, and resulted in substantial addition to capacity. As sufficient capacity had been sanctioned, and with a view to develop indigenous capacities, the scheme was wtihdrawn after 31-3-1981.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(iv) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(v) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilisation of bagasse for paper making.

These steps are expected to result in increase of installed capacity to a level of nearly 25 lakhs tonnes by 1984-85 as against the Sixth Plan target of 20.5 lakh tonnes.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

917. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special drive has been launched by Government to trace the bonded labour in the counry;

(b) how many bonded labour have so far been traced in various parts of the country; and

(c) how these bonded labourers have been rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) State Governments have been advised to take prompt measures to identify bonded labourers through surveys/census/studies.

(b) According to the information received from the State Governments, the number of identified bonded labourers is 1,39,494 as on 31-3-1982.

(c) There already exists a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4000/- per bonded labour is provided for his rehabilitation and the expenditure is shared between the States and the Centre on 50:50 basis. This assistance is part of a rehabilitation programme which envisages land based, non-land based on skill craft based schemes and through delivery of income generating economic units such as agricultural implements and inputs, Poulty/goats/sheep/pig units and tools|equipments for carpentry etc.

Letters of grievances written to Commissioner, DMC

919. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2793 on 9 December, 1981 regarding letters of grievences written to Commissioner, DMC and state:

(a) whether in the absence of any feedback from various levels to the Headquarters, even communications which are addressed to the Commissioner| Assessor and Collector, DMC go unattended when they are forwarded to the Zonal Offices for comments of necessary action;

(b) whether as a matter of practice, the Zonal Offices do not reply to any such communications;

(c) the number of communications regarding wrong billing of property tax addressed to Commissioner|Assessor and Collector, DMC during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (received uptil 19 June, 1982) which remained unreplied up to 30th June, 1982 and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of the budget of DMC which is being spent on Administration|Establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, whenever feed back is called for, it is ensured through regular follow-up from the Assessor and Collector (HQ). Replies to communications, whenever required are also sent by the A&C(HQ)| Zonal Offices.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no separate record

or details of such communications received is maintained by them.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the total expenditure during 1981-82 on Administration| Establishment of Assessor and Collector Department worked out to Rs. 72 lakhs which is less than one percent (0.86 per cent) of the total annual expenditure of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

E.P.F. amount outstanding against employers in Orissa State

920. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund due from all the employers in Orissa State in the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) how much out of these dues has been collected in the respective years; and

(c) who are the defaulters and what action Government propose to take against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). According to the Provident Fund Authorities, the total amount of Provident Fund dues from the employers of unexempted establishments and the amount collected from them in Orissa were as given below:-

Year	Amount due	Amount collected
	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1979-80	607·70	566·03
1980-81	717·15	684·24
1981-82	925·83	870·69

(c) A statement showing the names of employers which are in default of Rs. one lakh and above in Orissa State as on 31-3-82 is attached (Annexure). The EPF authorities are taking necessary legal action against the defaulting establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. 1952.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the employer	Amount in arrears (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Kedar Mull & Sons, Rourkela	1·73
2.	M/s. Kalinga Industries, Cuttack.	1·47
3.	M/s. B. Patnaik Mines Ltd.	2.11
4.	M/s. Shree Durga Glass Work Ltd., Barang	2·07
5.	M/s. Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd.	1·21

1	2	3
6.	M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.	41·67
7.	M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd.	1·75
8.	M/s. Orissa Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	2·60
9.	M/s. Orissa Fisheries Development Corpn. Ltd.	1·14
10.	M/s. Electrical Stores Division, Cuttack	1·06
11.	M/s. Orissa Industries, Lathikata	4·37
12.	M/s. Orissa Road Transport Corpn. Ltd., Berhampur.	7·80
13.	M/s. Sundergarh, Mining Labour Contract Co-op. Society Ltd.	1·14
14.	M/s. B. S. L. Co. Ltd. Limestone, Biramitrapur.	1·74
15.	M/s. Pressels (Pvt.) Ltd., Orissa	1·69
16.	M/s. Rourkela Construction, Orissa.	1·14
17.	M/s. O. F. C. Saw Mill Nuapada, Cuttack.	1·04
18.	M/s. Hirakud Industrial Works Ltd.	1·05

The agricultural workers Bill, 1980

921. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons due to which 'The Agriculture Workers Bill. 1980', drafted by the Sub-Committee on Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers of the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour, has not been brought before either of the two houses of Parliament, for enactment for the last two years despite the demand for early enactment of such a legislation from all quarters and the promise of Government to do so;

(b) whether Government propose to bring it in this session; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) It has not been possible to finalise the draft Central Legislation for Agricultural workers because of the difficulties pointed out by various authorities regarding the implementation of a uniform legislation owing to diversity of conditions obtaining from State to State and even within a State. The Labour Minister's Conference had recommended an in-depth study by a Working Group which has already considered the matter but has not been to reach any consensus.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) A final view has yet to be taken by Government.

Nomination of boards of Directors in Public sector undertakings

922. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control or the Ministry on which the non-official Board of Directors are to be nominated and the constitution of their Boards of Directors (non-official) along with their tenure;

(b) the date from which these Boards have been constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(c) details of SC & ST non-official Directors nominated on these Boards of Directors; and

(d) in case no representation to SC|ST has been given on Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries, whether Govt. propose to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (d). There are 13 public sector undertakings and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Department of Steel. Directors, official and non-official are nominated in terms of their Articles of Association. Non-official Directors have been nominated on 4 undertakings as mentioned in Annexure. The Directors, official or non-official, are not appointed on the basis of their caste.

(c) There are no SC|ST non-official Directors on these Boards.

Statement

List of non-official Directors on the Boards of Public Undertakings under control of Department of Steel.

I. *Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)*

	Name	Tenure
1	Shri Gopeshwar, Secretary General, INTUC, Jamshedpur.	22-1-1982 till date of next AGM

II. *Indian Iron & Steel Co. (IISCO)*

1	Shri Gopeshwar, Secretary General, INTUC, Jamshedpur	10-12-1980 to 30-9-1982.

III. *Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC)*

1	Shri Iqbal S. Nathani.	26-9-80 till date of AGM to be held in 1983.
2	Shri N.K. Rajgarhia	30-9-81 till date of AGM to be held in 1983.

IV. *Indian Firebricks & Insulation Co. (IFICO)*

1	Shri K.K. Mohan, IDBI.	5-4-1980 till further orders.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को अनुदान

923. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के विकास कार्य में लगे स्वयं सेवी संगठनों में से प्रत्येक संगठन को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है; और ऐसे संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके मुख्यालय कहां हैं ; और

(ख) किन कार्यों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है और उनकी वार्षिक राशि कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में **राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिहार रंजन लस्कर** : (क) और (ख). सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी.- 4239/82].

"Setting up of task forces for protection of environment"

924. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Forces proposed to be set up for the protection of environment have since been set up by Government in collaboration with the State:

(b) If so, the mature and structure of the Task Forces alongwith the dates on which they have been set up, State-wise: and

(c) If not, the likely date by which they would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of raising a Task Force for eco-development in the Western Himalaya was discussed in depth by Department of Environment with Ministry of Defence and is at present under their very active conideration, One such Force is expected to be raised in the current financial year.

Diversificaton of products by Instrumentation Ltd.

925. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Instrumentation Limited propose to embark upon schemes for diversification of its products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals are under consideration of Instrumentation Ltd. for the manufacture of micro processor based control instrumentation and enlargement of control valves range.

Manufacturing of Electronic Components by Big Firms

926. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small units manufacturing electronic components are not able to bring down the prices of their product;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to see that the electronics components are produced and sold at cheap prices;

(c) whether his Ministry has a proposal to suggest the big firms to take up the manufacture of electronic components; and

(d) what other steps are going to be taken by Government to produce and make available electronic components in the market at heap rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): a): Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government have provided several incentives and concession for electronic components production. First, a new industrial licensing and foreign collaboration policy was formulated and put into operation from 1980 (*Annexure*). Secondly, industrial licensing procedures have been streamlined and an Inter-Departmental Task Force has been operating for over two years now to expendite all aspects of industrial approvals for electronic component production. Thirdly, several fiscal and financial incentives have been provided in the Union Budget for the last three years. These have included: higher rate of depreciation on capital equipment used in component production; the basic import duty on such capital equipment has been reduced in the Union

Budget for 1982-83 to 25 per cent (plus 10 per cent ancillary) which is much less than for other industries. Fourthly, the import duty on raw materials most of which are used in component production and which had ranged mostly from 75 per cent to 200 per cent or even more, depending on the type of material involved, has been brought down on 59 materials in 1980, 60 materials in 1981 and 13 materials in 1982, to a uniform rate of 55 per cent, thereby reducing input costs to electronic component manufacturers. Fifthy, the import duty on finished components has been increased progressively from around 120 per cent a few years ago to 140 per cent in the Union Budget for 1982-83, thereby providing very high tariff protection to electronic component production.

The following additional meaures have also been provided to electronic components industry for making available electronic components at cheap prices:

(i) The duty on most of the capital equipment required for electronic components for new industries, substantial expansion, modernisation, balancing etc. has been reduced to 35 per cent.

(ii) The electronic component industry has been included in Schedule 9 of Income Tax Act to encourage new investments.

Statement

Note on done policy regarding Electronics Components Industry

Plentiful availability of the numerous varieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Henece, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components Industry:—

1. Promoting | licensing| establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.

2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery. Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Looking to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation. Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necessary. The capacity is being promoted only on an internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the cost and technologies in any proposal.

4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequacies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.

5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been for reasons other than the demand constratints (generally managerial failures).

6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the Small Scale Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all Small Scale entrepreneurs for the past four/five years that it would be unwise to invest in components manufacture in the Small Scale Sector and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may not be prepared to give protection.

Non-Payment of Royalty to NRDC by Some Licences

927. SHRI VISHVANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether three licencee of National Research Development Corporation went into production went into production of TV Deflection components and two licensees likely to go into production informed NRDC about their inability to pay royalty due to defective know-how and now-workable winding machines supplied by NRDC:

(b) whether NRDC have instituted legal proceedings against M|s. Mattoo Enterprises, Srinagar for payment of balancepremium;

(c) whether officers of NRDC and Scientists of CEERI, Pilani inspected places of licensees and observed that winding machines as per CEERI designs were lying idle and imported machines were being used, and even then NRDC has retained premium money and started legal proceedings against such firms; and

(d) whether it is the policy of NRDC to refund permium amount in case licensee signs the know-how agreement but does not actually uses know-how and if so, the particulars of such licensees to whom premium has been refunded during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Three licensees of NRDC have gone into production for the manufacture of TV Deflection components and two licencees are hoping to got into production.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Officers of NRDC and scientists of CEERI Pilani had visited some of the firms to whom licences had been issued. The winding machine technology licensed by NRDC was for manual and semi-automatic machine. There was no defect in design. Since the technology has been transferred satisfactorily premium has been paid to NRDC and the premium is not refundable in these cases. Wherever these are used for production, royalty is payable to NRDC and legal proceedings are instituted where amount due are not paid. Some parties, who were not licensees of the Corporation, imported winding maochines for bulk production. A few of the licensees of NRDC also imported winding machines.

(d) In most cases, premium is payable when technology is transferred under licence. On use of technology, royalty is payable in relation to production. The policy is as per agreement between NRDC and licensee. Where technology has been licenced and trasferred to parties in accordance with such agreements and premium has been paid, such amounts have not been refunded.

Employment of Automobile Diploma and Degree Holders

928. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of automobile Diploma and Degree holders registered in the various Employment Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such persons registered in the Delhi Employment Exchanges;

(c) how many of them have been provided jobs during 1981 and 1982;

(d) whether Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation were the main agencies which used to employ such Diploma holders in their agencies;

(e) if so, whether for the last few years they have stopped to appoint them;

(f) if so, whether in view of the large number of such unemployed persons, Government have stresesd upon these

corporation to utilise them and appoint them in their organisations; and

(g) if so, whether they have agreed to absorb them during 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR: (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employmeknt Exchanges as at the end of December, 1981 (latest available) for the relevant ocupations, was as uner:—

Occupation	All India		Delhi	
	Degree holders	Diploma holders	Degree holders	Diploma holders
Mechanical Engineer, Automobile . .	71	1483	Nil	105
Automotive Engineering Technician . . .	Nil	939	Nil	Nil

(c): None of the job-seekers registered in Delhi Employment Exchanges have been placed in employment during the year 1981 and upto 30-6-82.

(d) to (g): Life Insurance Corporation do not appoint automobile degree and diploma holders.

After the "General Insurance (Rationation and Revision of pay scales and other conditions of service of Supervisory, Clerical and subordinate staff) Scheme, 1974" was notified, no subsidary of General Insurance Corporation has appointed any automobile diploma holders for survey and assessment of motor claims. According to the nature of the case, the various insurance companies engage independent surveyors to assess the loss so that they can expeditiously settle the claims. This is the acceefted practice in other countries also

Assessment of working of dual pricing of cement

929. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of the dual pricing policy of cement;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether some new cement units have been or are being licensed; if so, the details thereof indicating the production capacity, when these are likely to go on steam; names of parties setting them up and their locations; and

(d) the target of production during the current plan and how far will it nelp in meeting the country's requirement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b): Though no assessment of the working of the scheme of partial de-control of cement has yet been undertaken, it has been reported that availability of cement to the consumers has eased through sale of cement in the open market free from price and distribution control. Prices of free sale cement in the open market have also shown signs of stablisation. Priority areas of the economy also continue to get levy cement at the controlled rates.

(c) Details of industrial licences granted for setting up additional capacity in cement industry are given in the statement attached. These licences are in various stages of implementation.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan Document has envisaged a target of production of 34.5 million tonnes per annum by the end of 6th Five Year Plan. With the increase in production, the gap between demand and supply of cement is expected to be significantly narrorwed down by the end of the current Plan period.

Statement

Details of Industrial licences granted for setting up additional capacity in cement industry

S. No.	Name of the Party	Location	Capacity in lakh tonnes per annum
1	2	3	4
1	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Adilabad (AP)	4
2	UP State Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Chunar (UP)	8·4 (II phase).
3	Meghalaya Indl. Dev. Corpn.	Garo Hills (Meghalaya)	4
4	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palghat (Kerala)	4·2
5	Rajasthan State Ind. & Inv. Corpn.	Kotputli (Raj.)	0·66
6	Straw Products Ltd.	Banas (Raj.)	5
7	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Raj.)	0·50 (White Cement).
8	A.C.C. Ltd.	Gagal (H.P.)	5·6
9	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Narsingharh (M.P.)	4·0
10	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Satna (M.P.)	8
11	Raymond Woollen Mills	Janjgir (M.P.)	4
12	A.C.C. Ltd.	Jamul (M.P.)	2 (Part of the licence already implemented).
13	Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.	Jaffrabad (Guj.)	10
14	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	11·09
15	Sone Valley Portland Cement Ltd.	Japle (Bihar)	3·3
16	A.C.C. Ltd.	Wadi (Karnataka)	10
17	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	Chitapur (do)	5·40
18	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Ammasandra (do)	1·9
19	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	Asifabad (A.P.)	9
20	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	Kalamalla (A.P.)	10
21	Andhra Cement Ltd.	Nadikudi (A.P.)	2·5
22	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla (A.P.)	0·96
23	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	Madhukunda (W. Bengal)	2·5
24	A.R.C. Cement Ltd.	Dehradun (U.P.)	0·60
25	Shriram Cement Ltd.	Danta (Guj.)	0·66
26	Hariganga Cement Ltd.	Rajura (Maharashtra)	0·66
27	Tadpatri Cements Ltd.	Tadpatri (A.P.)	4

1	2	3	4
28	Panyam Cements Ltd.	Yadiki (A.P.)	4
29	Nagarjuna Cements Ltd. . . .	Nalgonda (A.P.)	0·66
30	Deccan Cements Ltd.	Nalgonda (A.P.)	0·66
31	Kaktiya Cements	Hazurnagar (A.P.)	0·66
32	Somesware Cements & Chemicals . .	Ranganghat (A.P.)	0·66

Mineral Deposits Found in Off-shore Area of Konkan and Maharashtra

930. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large mineral deposits have been found in the off-shore areas of Konkan and Maharashtra by the National Institute of Oceanography; and

(b) if so, the estimated total deposits in these area and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Institute has located large deposits of heavy mineral placers chiefly containing limenite (an ore of Titanium) in the Off-shore areas of Ratnagirl, Konkan, Maharashtra. The field work has been completed and the laboratory studies are in progress.

Raid on Jhuggis near Maharani Bagh

931. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed men raided a cluster of jhuggis near Maharani Bagh, New Delhi and gang raped three women;

(b) whether a group of armed intruders raided jhuggis on the Jamuna bank in Seelampuri area on 8 May, 1982 killing one and injuring seven persons. the condition of three being serious among them;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the amount of compensations paid to the victims; and

(d) the details of steps taken to improve the ever deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). On the night between 21/22-4-82. 4 persons raided the jhuggis situated on the Yamuna bank opposite village Sarai Kale Khan, beat the jhuggi dwellers and robbed them of their cash and silver ornaments. The intruders committed rape on one woman and made an attempt to commit rape on another.

On the night between 8|9.5.1982 8-9 miscreants intruded into the jhuggi of one Muzaffar Ali on the bank of Yamuna river in the area of Police Station Seelampur. They assaulted him and his family with dandas, as a result of which Muzaffar Ali died on the spot while the injured girl Amna succumbed to her injuries in the hospital. Six other injured persons were also removed to the hospital. The intruders decamped with Rs 100|- and 2 tin boxes containing clothes utensils and silver ornaments. No relief has so far been paid to the victims.

(d) The Law and Order and Crime situation in Delhi is kept under continuous review. Various measures, like increase in manpower and vehicles of Delhi Police, opening of new Police Stations and Police Posts, introduction of intensified foot and mobile patrolling, surprise checking of vehicles, surveillance over known criminals and posting of pickets at vulnerable points have brought about an improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi.

Excess capacity utilisation by Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

932. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to prosecute the Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. for producing in excess of its licenced capacity in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act; and

(b) if so, the details and facts thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to set the things right?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited, Bombay, in their annual reports for 1978 and 1979 had, *inter-alia*, indicated an installed capacity of 2024 tonnes for toothpowder and 6982 tonnes for toothpaste. In the annual report for 1980, the company has, *inter-alia*, mentioned that installed capacity at full utilisation of equipment based on replacement of old equipment, current technological and other relevant factors has been assessed at 4500 tonnes for toothpowder and 11000 tonnes for toothpaste. On these facts, a notice was issued on 4th December, 1981 to the company asking it to show cause why action should not be initiated for violation of the provisions of Section 13(1)(d) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The company has submitted that there has been no violation of the provisions. Government has constituted a Technical Team on 27th February, 1982 to ascertain the facts of expansion of productive capacity. The team has yet to submit its report.

Important discovery by Indian Geologists

934. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of an important discovery by Indian Geologists led by the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad that the oldest rock of the world exists in Chaibasa in Bihar; if so, facts in detail with its theoretical and practical implications; and

(b) whether Government would reward these scientists for such historic findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) In an article published in June, 1981 in a scientific journal, it has been claimed that some Indian Geoscientists, one of whom belongs to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, have discovered jointly 3,800 million years old rocks in Champua-Onlajari region in Keonjhar-Singhbhum districts in Orissa and Bihar. The Champua rocks were identified as very old by Geological Survey of India officers also about 40 years back. Such old rocks give important clues for understanding the early formation of the earth's crust.

(b) Government suitably rewards scientists responsible for making important scientific discoveries and contributions.

Action taken on resolution of Minorities Commission

935. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken on the Resolution of Minorities Commission which was adopted on 29 December, 1981 in regard to evolving a code of conduct for political parties in the context of communal harmony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The Minorities Commission did not adopt a resolution for evolving a code of conduct for political parties, on 29th December, 1981.

"Technological Development Achieved by ETTDC"

936. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of technological development achieved by the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation since its constitution; and

(b) the annual turn over of the Corporation since its formation and the value of imported components in such annual turnover?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Since its inception, ETTDC has been engaged in product development to assist local electronics manufacturing industry. In the process it has helped develope various products such as portable TV sets of 12" and 14" sizes, microprocessor based business accounting machines, portable light weight Mini Megaphone, 2 Band Radio Receivers, Car Stereo, Cassette Recorder, Portable Tape Recorder, Mini Fluourescent Lantern etc. Along with such product development, development of parts and tooling is also done.

(b) The annual turnover of the Corporation since its formation and the value of imported components in such annual turnover is as follow:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Imports	Exports	Others	Total
1974-75	87.63	..	..	87.63
1975-76	159.73	1.56	17.18	179.10
1976-77	472.15	50.99	125.98	649.12
1977-78	876.75	128.19	149.55	1154.49
1978-79	922.25	86.77	209.63	1218.65
1979-80	853.50	81.06	135.97	1070.58
1980-81	885.91	151.25	372.78	1409.94
*1981-82	1243.28	56.30	196.00	1495.58

*For eleven months ending 30th June, 1982 (Provisional subject to audit).

Soaring Prices of Cement in Open Market

937. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of soaring prices of cement in open market; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Non-levy cement is sold in the open market free from price & distribution control. The cement prodccers have, however, indicated the following maximum

selling prices in respect of non-levy cement sold in the open market:

Maharashtra, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States	Rs. 60/-per bag exclusive of taxes.
All other States/Union Territories . . .	Rs. 56/-per bag exclusive of taxes.

Ceriteria for issuing Licences for Establishing Mini Cement Plants

938. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for issuing a licence for establishing mini cement plant in the country;

(b) the number of mini cement plants functioning in the country and their number of State-wise and the annual production of cement in these mini cement plants;

(c) whether there is any fresh proposal under Government's consideration for setting up mini cement plants in the country with foreign collaboration to step up cement production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Guidelines followed for the establishment of mini cement plants in the country were announced in the Press Note dated 3.7.1981 placed on the Table of the House *Placed in Library See. No. LT-4240/82.*]

(b) At present, undermentioned mini cement plants are functioning in the country on commercial basis:-

	Name of the Plant	State	Production during 1981 (in tonnes)
1.	J & K Minerals Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,541
2.	Kutch Cement Private Limited.	Gujarat	3,009
3.	Lokapur Cement	Karnataka	743
4.	Veda Cement	Karnanataka	Not available

(c) and (d). Two proposals for setting up mini cement plants with foreign collaboration have been received-in one case, financial participation to the extent of 40 per cent of equity by non-resident Indians is proposed and in another case, details of foreign collaboration have not been indicated.

Establishment of a Steel Plant in Ghazipur (U.P.)

939. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghazipur (U.P.) has been selected for the establishment of a steel plant;

(b) if so, the installed capacity of the plant and the total cost of the project;

(c) the number of persons to be employed; and

(d) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). It is not proposed to set up a steel plant at Ghazipur. But as a part of Government's policy for development of economically backward areas of the country, a proposal for establishment of a down-stream steel processing unit in Ghazipur District is under consideration. Its details are being worked out.

Reconsideration of Industrially Backward Districts for 20 per cent subsidy

940. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrially backward districts, eligible for 20 per cent subsidy are being reconsidered;

(b) if so, when their present period expire;

(c) whether they are to be reconsidered; and

(d) if so, whether they would now be declared as backward tehsil-wise instead of district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Industrial units set up in 101 eligible districts/areas are entitled to Central investment subsidy @ 15 per cent of the capital investment, subject to a maximum of Rs 15 lakhs. In the case of the North-Eastern region, however, the subsidy has been enhanced to 20 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs 20 lakhs w.e.f. March 1, 1981. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been extended on an annual basis and its current period of sanction is upto 30th September, 1982.

Government have presently under examination the recommendations made by the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas which has *inter-alia* recommended changes in the criteria for identification of backward areas and concessions and incentives thereof. Changes, if any, in the current policy would depend upon the decision taken by Government on the Report.

Growing Unemployment among Educated Youth

941. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment among educated youth is rapidly growing in the country;

(b) whether Government have the latest record of registered unemployed educated youth, if so, what is the latest figure;

(c) whether his Ministry in consultation with other Ministries has drawn up any comprehensive scheme to provide suitable employment to the unemployed educated youths in the country;

(d) whether Government have drawn up any time schedule to provide employment or sources of livelihood to all unemployed youth in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of those schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) There is a rising trend in registrrations of educated youth at employment exchanges.

(b) The number of educated (Matric & above) job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1981 (latest available) was 84.49 lakhs in the country.

(c) to (e). The Sixth Plan (1980-85) has been finalised keeping in view the general unemployment situation in the country, including unemployment of educated persons. The plan document, in the Chapter 'Manpower and Employment', provides details of different programmes to be taken up for creation of employment for the educated unemployed. Some of the schemes which are likely to generate substantial employment

opportunities for the educated are: (i) expansion of agricultural extension system, (ii) Agricultural Research Programmes, (iii) Agricultural Census and Farm Management Studies, (iv) Technical and Infrastructural Aspects of Operation Flood II, (v) Inland Fishery Project, (vi) Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

The decentralised strategy for manpower plannin and employment generation that is being adopted through the setting up of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils and the New Deal for the Self-employed are also likely to help the educated unemployed substantially.

सतन कत्था कैमिकल फैक्टरी द्वारा फैलाया गया प्रदूषण

942. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजगढ़ जिले में सारनपुर स्थान पर सतन कत्था कैमिकल फैक्टरी की स्थापना की गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस फैक्टरी से अवशिष्ट पदार्थ पार्वती नदी में बहा दिये जायेंगे जिससे पशुओं तथा लोगों के जीवन को भारी खतरा पैदा होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रदूषण के कारण लोगों पर तथा पशुओं के जीवन पर होने वाले प्रभाव से उन्हें बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी; और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कत्था फैक्टरी द्वारा बढ़ाए गये अवशिष्ट पदार्थों के कारण उत्पन्न प्रदूषण से अब तक जान एवं माल की कितनी हानि हुई है और भविष्य में कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है ?

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिक, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पा. एन. सिंह) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, अपने बहिस्रावों को बहाने के लिए फैक्टरी को राज्य बोर्ड की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है परन्तु ऐसा अभी तक नहीं किया गया है । इसके परिणाम स्वरूप, राज्य बोर्ड ने अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत फैक्टरी को एक नोटिस जारी किया है । हानि की सीमा का अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी, जल गुणवत्ता पर बहिस्रावों के बहाव के प्रभाव का राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा प्रबोधन किया जा रहा है ।

Scarcity of X-Ray Film in the Capital

943. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute scarcity of X-ray films in the capital for the last five-six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the availability of the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Due to some shortfall in production and sudden increase in demand, there has been some shortage of certain sizes of X-ray films in the Capital for the last five-six months.

(c) Production of X-ray films has since been stepped up, and imports of jumbo rolls from abroad made for conversion into X-ray films to meet the increased demand.

Per capita income in Rupees and Dollars

944. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of per capita income in rupees and in dollars for the latest year in terms of purchasing power parity rates of exchange; and

(b) the rank of India in the world according to per capita incomes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the report entitled "World Product & Income: International Comparisons of Real Gross Product" (June 1982) pertaining to the United Nations International Comparison Project, Phase III, the estimates of per capita income (defined in terms of gross domestic product at market price) of India, for the year 1975 for which latest information is available, are follows:-

(i) in Rupees	1220
(ii) in US Dollars at official Exchange Rates	146
(iii) in International Dollars at purchasing power parity rate of 1975	470

(b) As per the latest information published in 1981 World Bank Atlas presenting estimates of per capita gross national product in U.S. dollars for 114 countries for the year 1979, India with per capita gross national product of 210 dollars is placed at 103rd position, in descending order of ranking.

Availability of Gold in Andhra Pradesh

945. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Gold is available in Kuppam Taluka in A. P. State;

(b) whether Government have received any survey report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to develop the mines there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Medium to low grade deposits of gold have been located in parts of Kuppam Taluka in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Exploration work by Geological Survey of India is in progress and periodical reports are received in the Ministry on the results achieved.

(c) The Government has given a very high priority to the exploration of gold in the country, including Kuppam Taluka. Based on the results so far obtained by the Geological Survey of India, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. is carrying out exploratory mining in Mallapakonda and in two blocks of Chigargunta area in Kuppam Taluka. A scheme for exploitation of these deposits will be prepared as soon as adequate reserves of economic grade are established.

Khadi production by K & VIC

946. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to double khadi production by 1985 in a phased manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the manner in which market for the increased production is proposed to be created;

(c) to what extent the workers force is likely to be increased with the increase in the production of Khadi; and

(d) to what extent the wages of the workers/spinners were increased during the last three years with the rising production and increase in the cost of living?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the Sixth Plan period khadi production is expected to increase from 82 million sq. meters valued at Rs 92 crores in 1979-80 to 165 million sq. meters valued at Rs 200 crores

in 1984-85. The planned phasing is as follows:-

	Quantity (Million sq. metres)	Value (Rs. crores)
1980-81	90.20	110.90
1981-82	103.00	125.00
1982-83	119.00	145.00
1983-84	140.00	170.00
1984-85	165.00	200.00

For marketing the increased production of khadi, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to strengthen their existing net-work of distribution channels consisting of a dozen Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans in the metropolitan cities of the country; 3500 Khadi Gramodyog Bhandars and 7500 sales outlets at the production points. The Commission also propose to set up more Khadi Gramodyog Bhandars and emporia at the block, district and state headquarters. Attempts would be made to increase the quantity of sales of khadi to Government and to persuade the State Governments and Public Sector undertakings to purchase more khadi for their use.

(c) The number of persons employed in khadi sector is expected to increase from 11.20 lakh persons in 1979-80 to 14.50 lakh persons in 1984-85.

(d) The wages payable to spinners and weavers of khadi are fixed by the State level certification committees and approved by the Central Certification Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The wages differ from State to State depending on local conditions. The extent of increase of wages for spinning and weaving in the different States during the three years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is indicated in the Annxure.

Statement

Statewise details regarding percentage of increase in spinning & weaving for cotton khadi.

Name of State	Increase in spinning wages			Increase in weaving wages		
	78-79	79-80	80-81	78-79	79-80	80-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Tamil Nadu	Nil	2 to 5%	Nil	13%	13%	Nil
2. Karnataka	10%	8%	10.5%	8%	8%	8%
3. Kerala	16 to 20%	Nil	Nil	9%	Nil	Nil
4. Andhra Pradesh	Nil	24%	17%	Nil	8%	Nil
5. Punjab, Haryana, H.P., Delhi & Jammu.	20%	Nil	33%	15%	Nil	20%
6. Uttar Pradesh	Nil	15%	Nil	Nil	25%	10%
7. Maharashtra	60%	Nil	9%	18%	Nil	16%
8. Rajasthan	45%	40%	Nil	5%	9%	Nil
9. Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22 to 30%	18%
10. Bihar	10%	13%	Nil	9%	15 to 66%	Nil
11. West Bengal	15%	Nil	Nil	15%	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	15 to 27%	Nil	Nil	18 to 25%	Nil	Nil

रंगीन टेलीविजन-सेटों का निर्माण

947. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :**
श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केवल कुछ ही लोगों के पास रंगीन टेलीविजन सेट हैं और ये अभी देश में नहीं बनाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं तथा ये कब तक बाजार में बिकने आ जाएंगे ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने एशियाई खेलों के लिए, श्याम तथा श्वेत (ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट) दूरदर्शन सेटों के सुस्थापित विनिर्माताओं से रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों को स्थानीय रूप से संयोजित करने का कार्य समय से पूरा कराने के लिये एक सीमित-कार्यक्रम चलाया है । इस योजना के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबंध में दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 424/82] ऊपर बताया गया कार्यक्रम एक समय का संयोजन कार्यक्रम है जिसके अंतर्गत इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार तथा प्रौद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा कल-पुर्जों तथा संघटक-पुर्जों का मानकीकरण तथा उनकी थोक मांग का पता लगाने के पश्चात् उसके द्वारा इन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा तथा इसके फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की भारी बचत होगी ।

Import of Colour T.V. Tubes

948. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow import of colour T.V. picture tubes;

(b) if so, the names of companies which have been allowed to import;

(c) the approximate amount involved in the import;

(d) the reaction of the Indian TV Manufacturers Association to this move; and

(e) details of steps being taken to manufacture the same in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All imports will be made by ETTDC, which is the canalising agency.

(c) Approximate amount involved would be 3.00 crores in foreign exchange for about 50,000 tubes to be imported.

(d) TV manufacturers have accepted the above arrangement.

(e) Punjab Display Devices, a public sector unit under the Punjab State Government have been issued a Letter of Intent to manufacture 400,000 CTV tubes per annum. They propose to import secondhand plant on turn-key basis, at cost of approximately Rs. 11.00 crores. Full details are yet to be finalised.

Slippages in Steel Plants

949. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been considerable slippages in some of the steel plants and that the plan programme is likely to be slowed down;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the period of delay in each of the steel plants and the extent to which the cost of these plants is likely to escalate as a result in their completion; and

(c) what are the reasons for the slippages in these steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delay in implementation of major projects and likely cost escalation is as per the annexure.

(c) Slippages have occurred mainly on account of the failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to the time schedules. Both SAIL and Government are closely monitoring the performance of implementing agencies who have been asked to augment their resources for speedier execution.

Statement

Scheme	Commissioning date		Estimated cost (Rs in crore)	
	Original	(Likely)	Sanctioned	(Revised)
I *Bokaro Steel Plant :* .	June 1979	July 1983	Rs 947.24 (Mid 1974)	Rs 1,619.33* (April 1982)
(i) 4.0 MT Expn. excluding Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) 4.0 MT with CRM	Dec. 1982	June 1984	(included above)	
(ii) Meghahturburu Iron Ore Project	March 1981	Sept. 1983	51.39 (1st Qtr '77)	116.46* (April '82)
(iii) Captive Power . .	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	75.94 (I Qtr '78)	120.84* (IV Qtr 1981)
II *Bhilai Steel Plant :*				
4.0 MT Expn. Phase-I	Sept. 1981	March 1984	937.70 (I Qtr 1974)	1600.5* (IV Qtr '81)
Phase-II . . .	June 1983	Dec. 1984	(included above)	
III *Rourkela Steel Plant :*				
Silicon Steel Project .	Jan. 1981	March 1983	109.73 (I Qtr '76)	154.81* (April '81)
IV *Durgapur Steel Plant :*				
Cpative Power Plant .	June 1983	March 1984	54.91 (I Qtr '78)	82.47 (II Qtr '80)

*Estimates yet to be approved.

Letter of intent of Mopeds

950. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of the proposals received by the Ministry of Industry (SIA) for the issue of letter of intent for the mopeds date-wise and registration number-wise in chronological order during the first six months of 1982;

(b) which of these applicants have been issued the letter of intent or approved by the Licensing Committee;

(c) the number of the proposals which came up for consideration before the Committee for approval but were deferred without assigning any reason;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the proposals that were deferred have not been considered whereas those submitted afterwards and that too by the MRTP and other big companies were not only brought for consideration but were also approved; and

(e) the total capacity for which Government would issue the letter of intent

during 1982, and the details of the applications pending technical scrutiny?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). During January—June, 1982, 9 applications for the grant of Leters of Intent/Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of mopeds were registered in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Out of these, two applications have since been rejected and the remaining seven applications are at various stages of consideration. Cases are never deferred by the Approval Committee without adequate reasons. Licensing Procedures have been streamlined to ensure that all pending applications are considered and disposed of expeditiously as possible. Details of pending applications are not divulged until Government have taken final decisions thereon. Particulars of approval letters, when issued, are published in the 'Monthly Newsletter' brought out by the Indian Investment Centre.

Annual quotas for licensing of capacities for different industries are not fixed. Licensing of capacity depends, among other things, on the demand projections, extent of implementation of the licences/letters of intent already issued with reference to the degree of realisation of the licensed capacity and utilisation of installed capacity, technical soundness of the proposal and capability of the applicant.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

951. **श्री कृष्णादत्त सुल्तानपुरी :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचक :
श्री उत्तम भाई एच. पटेल :
श्री जी. एम. बनातवाला :
श्री ए. नौलाली हिथादसन नाडार :
श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहां चालू वर्ष के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक दंगे (राज्यवार) हुए और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति (राज्यवार) मरे ;

(ख) उन दंगों में अन्तग्रस्त समितियों के बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जनवरी से मई, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान संलग्न विवरण में उल्लिखित राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में हिन्दू और मुसलमान समुदायों के लोगों के बीच साम्प्रदायिक प्रकार की वारदातें हुई । इन वारदातों में मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या भी उक्त विवरण में दी गई है । तमिलनाडु में हिन्दुओं और ईसाइयों के बीच हुई कुछ और वारदाताओं में 9 व्यक्तियों ने जान गवाई । पंजाब में हिन्दुओं और सिखों के बीच हुई वारदातों में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया ।

(ग) सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है कि साम्प्रदायिक वारदातों की स्थितियों का सख्ती से, तत्परता से तथा कारगर ढंग से मुकाबला किया जाय और इन्हें फिर से होने से रोका जाय। राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर विभिन्न उपाय करने का सुझाव दिया गया है जैसे कि स्थानीय आसूचना व्यवस्था का स्तर बढ़ाना; केन्द्रीयकृत कन्ट्रोल कक्ष स्थापित करना; पुलिस की तैनाती को मजबूत करना ; असामाजिक तत्वों के खिलाफ विभिन्न निवारक कार्रवाइयां करना, आग्नेयास्त्रों पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखना ; अवैध हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद का पता लगाने के लिए जोरदार उपाय करना ; महत्वपूर्ण उत्सवों तथा समारोहों आदि के अवसरों पर विशेष सावधानी बरतना । साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा को रोकने के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को हर संभव सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है । असामाजिक तत्वों तथा राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों के खिलाफ निवारक कार्रवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1980 के उपबंध भी मौजूद हैं । राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया गया है और 12 नवम्बर, 1980 को इसकी बैठक की गई है । परिषद् ने साम्प्रदायिक

सद्भाव के लिए एक उप-समिति का गठन किया है ।

विवरण

क्षेत्र का नाम	वारदातों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2
असम	6
बिहार	16
दिल्ली	–
गुजरात	15
जम्मू व कश्मीर	–
कर्नाटक	6
केरल	1
मध्य प्रदेश	–
महाराष्ट्र	2
उड़ीसा	–
राजस्थान	–
तमिलनाडु	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	8
पश्चिम बंगाल	–

Recruitment of workers for service in overseas countries

952. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any regulations or set up any agency to regulate the out-flow and recruitment of workers for service overseas, particularly to the Middle East countries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to prevent exploitation by middlemen of the job seekers interested in taking up jobs in the countries of the Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A draft Emigration Bill is in the final stages of consideration for introduction in the Parliament. This Bill when enacted will regulate the outflow and recruitment of workers for overseas jobs thereby minimising the scope for exploitation of job-seekers. Meanwhile the following steps have been/are being taken:—

(i) A pamphlet giving the working and living conditions in various gulf countries, minimum wage expectations and peculiarities of Labour Laws in these countries has been published and circulated to State Governments.

(ii) Advertisements through audio-visual media are being considered for educating the emigrants in regard to their rights and duties.

(iii) It is also being considered if the names of convicted recruiting agents can be published to warn job-seekers.

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

953. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) which is the body entrusted with the execution of the Visakhapatnam steel plant;

(b) details of the progress made so far by the project;

(c) whether the infrastructural facilities for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are being got ready; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A new company, namely, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, is responsible for implementing the Visakhapatnam steel plant project.

(b) Out of a total of 23.76 million Cu. M of earth work required, in site levelling, 20.77 million Cu. M of earth work

has been completed. Civil construction work has been awarded for the Coke Ovens and By-product Plant, Sinter Plant, Blast Furnace, Raw Materials Handling Plants, Steel Melting Shop and Auxiliary Shop Zones, covering around 54 per cent by value, of the total work. Around 51,12,000 Cu.M of excavation and 80,000 Cu. M of concreting work in the above zones and other areas have been completed. The concreting of foundation of Blast Furnace No. 1 has been completed.

Concreting for half block for coke oven battery No. 1 foundation has been completed.

Out of the total requirement of 3,58,696 tonnes of equipments, 1,16,221 tonnes have already been ordered. Ordering of additional 118,479 tonnes of equipments is under processing.

Of the total requirements of 4.35,084 tonnes of structurals, 103,694 tonnes have already been ordered and 1,66,361 tonnes is under processing.

32,148 tonnes of refractories have already been ordered. Orders for additional 81,841 tonnes are under processing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) *Water Supply*: One MGD of water to meet the immediate construction needs has been made available at the plant site. Distribution system for supply of this water all over the plant is ready. Work on Raiwada Canal has been undertaken by the Andhra Pradesh State Govt. for supply of additional 3.5 MGD for construction. Work on Yeleru water supply project has to be done by A.P. Govt. and they have assured that it would be completed in time.

Power Supply: Construction power supply to the extent of 1500 KVA is already available at the plant site. Operational power requirements to the extent of 250 MVA will be made available by the Andhra Pradesh Govt.

Raw Materials: Work has been taken up on the development of captive mines at Jaggayyapeta for Blast Furnace grade limestone; Khammam for SMS grade dolomite; and Badanpur for SMS grade limestone. Coal linkages for prime coking coal and blendable coal are being worked out.

Railway Facilities: Railways have iinitiated action in respect of external rail facilities required for the project.

दिल्ली के हौजरी उद्योग में संकट

954. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के हौजरी उद्योग को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने उनकी समस्या हल करने हेतु कोई प्रयास किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Cases of bomb hoax and planting of live bombs in Delhi

955. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of bomb hoax or actual planting of live bombs were reported in Delhi in the recent past; and

(b) whether any clues were found to either bomb hoax or planting of live grenades etc. relating to these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) In four cases, Dynamite stick|country made bomb|crackers have been recovered and 27 calls proved to be false.

(b) No clue has yet been found. However investigation is being pursued.

Levy of property tax for MIG flats in West Zone by DMC

956. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority comes within the purview of Article 12 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether flas built by the D.D.A. for sale to the public are liable to the levy of Property and other Taxes for the period they remain in the possession of the D.D.A., if so, under what law or Bye-law;

(c) whether the Delhi Minicipal Corporation in the West Zone is levying property Tax and other Taxes in respect of MIG flats for the period prior to their possession having been handed over to the allottees;

(d) whether the West Zone has refused to withdraw such levy despite various representations having been made at the various levels in the DMC;

(e) whether the DMC has now referred the matter to his Ministry; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (f). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the flats built by the Delhi Development Authority for sale to the public are not being charged to Property Taxes for the period they remain in the possession of the Delhi Development Authority. There have been complaints of the allottees being asked to pay Property Tax for the period when they were not in physical possession of flats. This Ministry has already instructed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority to verify the records with a view to ensuring correct assessment of Property Tax.

Strike by Textile Workers in Bombay

957. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the main demands of the striking textile workers of Bombay;

(b) whether Government has started any fresh negotiations with them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The main demands of the striking textile workers are 20 per cent bonus and a wage increase ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- for every worker, regularisation of all temporary workers.

(b) and (c). A Statement made by the Minister for Labour on 9th July, 1982 in reply to a Calling Attention Notice which describes in detail various measures taken by Government, is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The House is aware that the strike in Bombay which has been declared illegal in most of the 60 Cotton Textile Mills, is continuing from the 18th January 1982. The strike was called by an unrecognised union even though there already exists an agreement between the management and the representative labour union in the Cotton Textile Mills and which is valid upto 31st December, 1984. There was also no approach either to the State Government or to the management before the call to strike was given. Both the State Government, which is the appropriate Government to deal with the situation, and the Central Government have made continuous efforts to end the strike. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made it known that the State Government would look into all the legitimate demands of the workers on restoration of normalcy. The Central Government has fully supported the stand taken by State Government that all the legitimate demands of

the workers should be resolved through the normal legal machinery.

2. Government is fully conscious of the hardships suffered by the workers. At the same time, Government is also aware of the loss of cotton textile production caused by this strike even though many mills have resumed partial working. Government has never stood on prestige in this issue and has repeatedly made it knows to the workers that once normalcy is restored, expeditious steps would be taken to look into their genuine grievances and resolve them in a time bound programme.

3. As a result of several steps taken by the Central and State Governments many workers have returned to work. Government would now like to take some more steps with a view to demonstrating again that it has the larger interests of workers at heart.

4. With this end in view, Government has decided to set up a Committee, at the national level consisting of representatives of (1) Central Trade Union Organisations, (2) Industry; and (3) Government. The Committee will have the following terms of reference:

(A) (1) Examine and report on the problems of textile mill industry workmen.

(2) Examine and report on the problems being faced by the textile mill industry including the urgent need to modernise the industry.

(3) The recommendations at (1) and (2) above will relate to the entire textile mill industry in the country.

(4) The Committee will give its report within a period of one year and its recommendations relating to workmen will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

The Bombay Cotton Textile Industry has been facing certain specific problems. Accordingly, the Committee shall give reports on:

(5) The problems of (i) Badli workers (ii) demand of workmen for House Rent allowance (iii) Demand of workmen for conveyance allowance. The Committee shall report on these matters within a period of two months and its recommendations shall be implemented at the earliest possible. Pending the receipt of the recommendations of the Committee on House Rent allowance and conveyance allowance, an ad hoc amount of Rs. 30 per month shall be paid to all workmen subject to adjustment.

(6) The demand of textile mill workmen of Bombay for grant of additional wages will be enquired into and reported on within a period of six months by the Committee and steps will be taken to implement them expeditiously;

(7) Such other problems as may be referred to the Committee or as the Commitee may like to report on shall be reported by the Committee to the Government within a period of one year.

The workmen who, in pursuance of this statement by Government resume work shall be granted by the management an amount of Rs. 650/- as an advance which shall be recovered in six equal monthly instalments, the recovery commencing six months after the grant of the advance.

No workmen who returns to work shall be victimised for having participated in or joined the strike excepting those who had indulged in intimidation, violence or against whom criminal cases have been registered.

On behalf of the Government, I make this appeal to the striking workmen to return and resume work. By joining work they would help themselves and the industry and also serve the national interest.

Indo-German collaboration in nuclear field

958. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-member delegation from German Democratic Republic recent-

ly visited India to discuss collaboration between the two countries in the nuclear field; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A four member delegation from the German Democratic Republic visited India from June 6 to 9, 1982 to hold preliminary discussions on a proposed agreement for Co-operation in peaceful uses of atomic energy. The discussions were in conclusive.

Introduction of television in North Eastern Region

959. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the North Eastern Council has sought the Planning Commission's approval of Rs. 28 crore to introduce television in that region in the shortest time and involving minimum expenditure;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A scheme regarding the coverage of TV and strengthening of sound broadcasting system in the North Eastern Region has been worked out. The fund requirement of the scheme for the radio and television segments during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 23 crores. Out of this, the share of the North Eastern Council would be Rs. 7 crores. The proposal has been supported by the Planning Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction of period of service of Government employees to reduce unemployment

960. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute unemployment in the country, Government have formulated any scheme to reduce unemployment by reducing the period services of Government employees from 30 years to 20 years or so;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have formulated any other scheme to meet the situation of unemployment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Central Government employees are not retired after completion of a sepcified period of service. They are retired, with certain exceptions, on the last day of the month in which they attain the age of 58 years. As such, the question of reducing the period of service does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Sixth Five Year Plan includes a number of measures for generating more employment, such as (a) provision of adequate outlays for labour intensive sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Village & Small Industries, etc; (b) Fiscal, Excise and other incentives for development of small industries; (c) preference to labour intensive technologies and processes for production of goods and services wherever feasible; (d) step-up in the rate of economic growth; (e) disaggregated approach for manpower planning and employment generation; and (f) promotion of self-employment on a large scale.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों के लम्बित मामले

961. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी**: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के अनेक मामले खादी आयोग के प्रधान कार्यालय में कई वर्ष से लम्बित पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कब से लम्बित हैं और खादी आयोग उन मामलों को कब तक निपटायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या खादी आयोग का विचार भविष्य में ऐसी समस्याओं को विभागीय तौर पर निर्धारित समय में हल करने के कुछ नियम बनाने का है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के व्यक्तिगत मामलों को निपटाने में कोई अनुचित विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी आयोग में दो मामले कुछ समय से अनिर्णीत हैं। एक मामला कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची में आर्थिक रूप से संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में है और इस पर श्रम आयुक्त दिल्ली द्वारा दिए हुए निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जा रहा है। दूसरा मामला जिसके बारे में एक औद्योगिक विवाद उठाया गया है, एक कर्मचारी की वरिष्ठता/पदोन्नति से सम्बन्धित है और यह 1979 से अनिर्णीत है।

विलम्ब को सामान्य नियंत्रण द्वारा रोकने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और आयोग सभी अनिर्णीत मामलों को शीघ्रता से निपटाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

Price of Maruti Cars

962. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. has decided to have technical collaboration with M/s. Suzuki (Japan);

(b) whether under this collaboration low-priced cars would be manufactured; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Maruti Udyog Limited has applied to the Government for approval of their proposed collaboration with M|s. Suzuki Motor Company Limited of Japan.

(b) and (c) The objective of Maruti Udyog Limited is to manufacture modern, fuel efficient, automobiles at economical prices employing economies in scale of manufacture. The actual price of the vehicle will depend on the investment to be made, the phased manufacturing programme, extent of in-house manufacture, rates of customs and excise duty etc.

Study of programme evaluation organisation about gap in availability of infrastructure in backward areas

963. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has highlighted 'the serious gaps' in the availability of infrastructure in backward areas; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken such as introduction of new railway lines and other communication systems in the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Evaluation Study on Concessional Finance and Other Incentives in Industrially Backward Areas conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation reveals serious gaps in the infrastructure in such areas.

(b) To remove gaps in the existing infrastructure in backward areas, projects such as new railway lines and other communication systems are being considered from time to time for inclusion in the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans subject to availability of resources.

News item caption "L. K. Jha on mission to get scientists back"

964. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem under the caption "L. K. JHA on mission to get

scientists back", as published in the Hindu dated June 8, 1982.

(b) whether the Chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission is visiting West Germany, Britain and the US. to discuss with Indian scientists, technologists and businessmen settled abroad the possibilities of their return to India to invest their savings and utilise their skills for the country's development;

(c) whether the Minister of State for Science and Technology has gone to the U.S. to persuade some of the leading Indian scientists employed there to accept research jobs in India, either on a full-time of part-time basis as a patriotic duty even if it means a sacrifice of their lucrative incomes; and

(d) if so, what has been the outcome of these vists specially in the sphere of—(i) the Indian scientists and technologists returning to India; and (ii) the investment of the savings of Indians, settled abroad, in their mother country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCINCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Shri L. K. JHA, Chairman, Economic Administartive Reforms Commission recently visited USA, West Germany and U.K. to explore the possibilities of utilising the services of Indian scientists and Tecnologists working abroad.

(c) Minister of State for Science and Technology visited United State in respose to an invitation from the US Secretary of Commerce and utilised this opportunity to apprise the Indian scientists of the various incentives including fiscal ones and simplification of procedures for investment by them in India.

(d) During the course of these discussions, the Indians who were willing to return to India stated that they experienced difficulties and handicaps in applying for and getting recruited to proper posts in India, for want of timely information of vacancies and the requirements appear for interviews. They also sought some concessions with regard to customs duty, taxation, foreign exchange regulations to facilitate their return. A number of suggestion were also put forward with a view to argumenting technical and financial flows from Indian scientists and technologists working abroad. These would need to be examined at some length before any final conclusions emerge.

Capacity utilisation in Core Industries like newsprint, fertiliser, commercial vehicles etc.

965. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported study of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that capacity utilisation in some of the core industries like newsprint, fertiliser, commercial vehicles etc. has fallen down from 85 per cent in 1970-71 to 78.6 per cent in 1980-81; if so, how do the Government findings in this regard compare; and

(b) the total estimated loss due to this change in the capacity utilisation during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In the Report prepared by FICCI for Workshop on Role of Industry in the Sixth Plan, there is a mention that capacity utilisation has fallen from 85 per cent in 1970-71 to 78.6 per cent in 1980-81.

The Report does not indicate the coverage and methodology of the study. It also does not indicate the total estimated loss due to this change in capacity utilisation during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81.

During the last decade, there has been increase in capacity and production of several core industries, although the rate of increase in capacity has been faster than that in production in some industries.

Delinking of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation from SAIL

966. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have contemplated to delink the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India, from the SAIL;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1981-82 this unit earned a net profit of Rs. 3 crores; and

(c) if so, why Government are thinking of making MSTC an independent agency outside the overall control of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (c). Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) was converted from a SAIL subsidiary to an independent company with effect from 21st May, 1982. The decision was taken because there was no functional relationship between the two and the subsidiary status of the MSTC did not help in any way in the discharge of its functions. In fact, it created some problems in the management of its affairs.

(b) MSTC earned a net profit of Rs. 134.28 lakhs during 1981-82.

Bonded labourers at Medak in Andhra Pradesh

967. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 20,000 bonded labourers are present in Medak in Andhra Pradesh, according to the survey by the National Labour Institute;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps to be taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The National Labour Institute has not conducted any survey to identify the existence of bonded labourers in Medak district in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not airse.

(c) There exists a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4000/- per person is provided for rehabilitation of the bonded labourers as and when identified and freed by the State governments, and the expenditure is shared between States and the Centre on 50 : 50 basis.

Bifurcation of Employees Provident Fund Regional Office, Delhi

968. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 14-4-82 the General Purposes Committee of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation decided to bifurcate the Regional Office, Delhi in two parts;

(b) whether the Central and Regional Commissioners recommended to remain the Head Office at Nehru Place;

(c) whether this recommendation of Head Office at Nehru Place has been given by the Provident Fund Authorities on the basis of majority of subscribers and Industries of Delhi;

(d) whether the Regional Office in South Delhi is being set up on the strength of minority of factories and subscribers whereas the Sub-Regional Office in West Delhi is being opened on the majority of subscribers and factories, if so, the reason of this discrepancy; and

(e) the number of factories and subscribers of South Delhi as well as East, West and North Delhi as on 31-3-1982 and how much time it will take to shift the Provident Fund Office from Nehru Place to a central place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR: The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have stated that

(a) the General Purposes Committee has recommended the opening of a local office in some other locality with large concentration of industry, in addition to the present Regional Office at Nehru Place.

(b) No proposal has been made contrary of the above recommendation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Regional Office was earlier located at Pusa Road but had to be shifted to Nehru Place in February 1980 for compelling reasons. At that time the accommodation available at South Delhi was considered a better alternative. The locality is well-connected with transport to all parts of the City and the rent also compares favourably with the rates elsewhere.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation from Delhi Tyre Traders Association

969. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from Delhi Tyre Traders Association dated 1 June, 1982;

(b) if so, the specific demands of Tyre Traders mentioned therein; and

(c) whether Government have taken any appropriate action apart from referring Tyre Prices issue of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEE LAND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Delhi Tyre Traders Association in their reprensentation of 1st June, 1982 have made the following points:—

(i) Appointment of a high powered independent body with the representatives of tyre traders/transporters on it, to go into frequent and unwarranted past price increase and malpractices of tyre companies.

(ii) Formation of a high powered panel with the representatives of tyre traders/transporters on the panel to monitor future price increases.

(iii) Efforts should be made to acquire equity shareholding of M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., and M/s. Goodyear India Ltd. from their foreign counter-parts rather than allowing them to be pasesd on to big monopoly houses.

(iv) The tyre trade and transporters should be aloltted all such acquired equity share capital.

(v) Participation of tyre traders and consumers in the management of tyre companies to root out all malpractices prevalent in the tyre industry and to serve as a watchdog on other companies.

(c) The suggestions made by the Delhi Tyre Traders Association shall be kept in consideration by the Government in taking decision in such cases.

सहकारी क्षेत्र में नये कारखानों को सीमेंट के आंवटन के नियम एवं प्रक्रिया

970. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जा रहे नये कारखानों के निर्माण कार्य के लिए सीमेंट के आंवटन हेतु क्या नियम और प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सहकारिता क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जा रहे कारखाने लेवी सीमेंट के आवंटन के पात्र हैं । बड़े और मझले क्षेत्र के आने वाले कारखानों को सीमेन्ट नियंत्रक संघ द्वारा पार्टियों से आवेदन पत्र मिलने पर सीधे सीमेन्ट आवंटित किया जाता है । आवेदन पत्र निम्नलिखित कागजातों सहित

सम्बंधित क्षेत्रीय सीमेन्ट नियंत्रक को प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं–

(1) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस / तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकरण की फोटो प्रति ।

(2) निर्मित किए जाने वाले भवन की स्वीकृत योजना की सत्यापित प्रति-लिपि ।

(3) पंजीकृत वस्तुकार/ चार्टर्ड इंजीनियर से कार्य की प्रत्येक बड़ी मद के लिए सीमेंट की आवश्यकता तथा प्रावस्थाबद्ध त्रैमासिक आवश्यकता को प्रभावित करने वाला प्रमाण पत्र ।

लघु क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कारखानों को सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारी संघ शासित प्रशासनों से उन्हें आवंटित किए गए सीमेंट के इकट्ठे तिमाही आवंटन में से अपना आवंटन मिलता है ।

Survey of Child Labour

971. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the extent of child labour prevalent in the country;

(b) whether the laws recommended by ILO in respect of child labour are being enforced; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to provide minimum amenities to children who are employed in various undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ILO has adopted a number of conventions concerning the minimum age for entry into employment, India has however ratefied some. It has not been possible to ratify other conventions because of their wide coverage. Nontheless a number of sector concerned fulfil the requirements laid down.

(c) Grants-in-aid are released to reputed voluntary agencies in the field of child labour for execution of action oriented schemes aimed at improving the lot of the children employed in various industries.

Problem of finance in the automobile industry

972. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automobile industry is facing the problem of finance and have asked for relaxation in the restriction on the part of RBI and the Commercial Banks;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to make available more working capital to the auto industry; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The automotive industry has been asking for increased credit availability from the Banks and financing institutions essentially for the prospective buyers of these vehicels. The needs of each sector of industry and of economy and the availability of credit to them is being continuously assessed and monitored by the Reserve Bank of India and by Government. The following modifications in the credit policy have been announced with a view to making available greater credit to industry, including the automotive industry:—

(i) Reduction in the cash reserve ratio from 7.75 per cent with effect from April 9, 1982;

(ii) Reduction with effect from April 9, 1982 in the cash reserve ratio from 7.75 per cent to 3 per cent in respect of deposits under non-resident (external) rupee accounts; and

(iii) Liberalisation of the refinance entitlement with effect from April 9, 1982 for food procurement credit from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the excess over the base level of Rs. 2,200 crores upto Rs. 2,800 crores and 100 per cent over the level of Rs. 2,800 crores.

Report of the Enquiry Committee on B.B.J.

973. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether final report of the Enquiry Committee regarding the problem of Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ), Calcutta has been submitted;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to discuss with the Union before taking final decision about the fate of BBJ;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). A Group of Officials, which considered matters concerning BBJ Construction Co., and the possibility of transfer of its Victoria Works to the Government of West Bengal has furnished its findings. Governmnet of West Bengal have not yet agreed to take over the Victoria Works. Further course of action in this matter would be decided in consultation with the concerned Public Sector Undertakings and the Government of West Bengal.

Meeting of Trade Unions to increase Productivity

974. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry convened a meeting recently to discuss steps to increase productivity in the country;

(b) whether the National Trade Unions were invited to attend the meeting;

(c) how many represnetatives of different trade unions attended the meeting;

(d) whether Government received any communication from some trade unions stating reasons for their inability to attend the above meeting; and

(e) if so, the reasons put forth by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, along with the employers' Organisations, State Governments and others.

(c) Five representatives from 4 central trade union organisations attended this meeting.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reasons for their inability to attend the meeting included declaration of the 'Year of Productivity' without consulting the trade unions, delayed call for the meeting, failure to discuss the bills on Industrial Relations at the Indian Labour Conference, etc. They, therefore, felt that no useful purpose would be served by their participation in the meeting.

Underutilisation of capacities

975. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictive industrial policies are causing capacity underutilisation; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to achieve maximum utilisatio nof capacity in Indian Industry?

TH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, Government have taken several important measures for boosting industrial production. These include the following:—

(1) Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

(2) Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

(3) Formulation of a scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units.

(4) Recognising production as the basis for endorsement of capacities subject to protection for small scale sector.

(5) Special attention to the development of industries in "no industry districts" and notified backward areas.

(6) De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate serve of energy.

(7) Production being treated as outside the licensed capacity for the purpose of export.

(8) Government have also devised a scheme under which it will be possible to give a positive production on orientation to the industrial economy during the Productivity Year 1982. The salient features of the scheme have already been announced in the Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 10/97/81 LP dated 21st April, 1982.

Income-tax concession for setting up of Industries in Villages

976. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued circulars to the effect that those industrialists who adopt a village will be given concession or exemption in the income-tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Under Section 35CC of the I.T. Act, 1961, companies and cooperative societies are allowed to deduct from their taxable profits any expenditure incurred by them on any programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority. Under Section 35CCA of the I.T. Act, deduction is allowed for expenditure by way of payment on any sum to approved associations and institutions for use in carrying out programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority.

The guidelines for grant of approval for programmes of rural development were issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes vide circular No. 231 dated 14-11-77 in respect of approvals under section 35CC and circular No. 244 dated 13-7-78 in respect of approvals under section 35CCA.

हरिजनों के लिए ग्राम रक्षक दल

977. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हरिजनों की रक्षा करने के लिये "ग्राम रक्षक दल" आयोजित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त दल कब तक कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) से (ग). साधूपुर हत्याकांड के बाद गृहमंत्री ने अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिये किये जाने वाले उपायों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ बैठक की। जो विचार सामने आये उनमें से एक अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अपराधोन्मुख गांवों अथवा क्षेत्रों में एक ग्राम सुरक्षा बल बनाना है। गृह मंत्री ने इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है।

Price Rise of Tyres

978. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices as early as March this year to examine whether frequent tyre prices increases were warranted by the rise in cost of raw materials and other factors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BICP has submitted its report;

(d) whether the tyre manufacturers have contemplated yet another price increase of 5 per cent recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Governmnet's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Bureau has not yet finalised its report.

(d) and(e). As per information available to Government from the Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association, the recent increase varies from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. At present there is no control on the prices of automobile tyres/tubes etc.

Transfers of officers in EPF Organisation

979. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid the papers on the Table of the House on 1 March, 1982 furnishing a list of transfers of the officers who have stayed more than three years at a particular station in the Employes Provident Fund Organisation in response to the Unstarred Question No. 3508 dated 9 September, 1981;

(b) is it also a fact that some of the officers enlisted in the assurance are still continuing in Delhi and the transfer orders have been stayed twice;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what action Government propose to take against the person(s) responsible for it and how much time will it take to effect the transfer orders in actual terms; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows:

Transfer orders of two Officers have been held in abeyance by the competent authorities after considering the representations of the Officers.

(d) and (e). Do not arisc.

Role of employment exchanges in providing jobs to unemployed persons

980. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of employment exchanges and procedure followed by employment exchanges have failed to satisfy the aspirations of job-seekers in the country;

(b) whether the District Manpower and Employment Generation Councils have not rendered effective assistance to reduce unemployment;

(c) whether Government are also aware that promotional measures for self- employment and entrepreneureship, credit channels, complicated procedure for grant of funds to smaller borrowers have not provided enough employment; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Though the State Governments were requested to set up District Manpower Planning & Employment Generation Councils in early 1981, most of the State Governments have organised such Councils only recently. The matter is under consideration in some of the States. It is too early to make any assessment of the working of these Councils.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Sixth Five Year Plan lays great emphasis and, in fact, provides a New Deal for Self-Employment by providing a package of services such as training,

credit, marketing and general guidance for those who want to launch self-employment ventures. The Plan specifically emphasises re-orientation of the existing training facilities, particularly I.T.I. training, to make it self-employment and production oriented.

2. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to facilitate credit availability to units in the Small Scale Sector. Following the recommendations of a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri I. C. Puri for examining bank credit problems of Small Scale Industry, the Reserve Bank of India advised the banks to adopt a flexible approach towards margin requirements particularly in the case of the smaller of the small scale industries and the technically qualified and other entrepreneurs sponsored under special employment schemes of Central/State Governments. Banks have been told not to turn down any viable scheme merely for want of margins, if the proposal is other-wise in order. Banks have also been advised to fix the repayment schedules in respect of term loans after taking into consideration the surplus generating capacity of the unit financed, the break even point, etc. and not in an ad-hoc manner. Based on the feedback received from time to time, steps have been taken to simplify procedures for smaller borrowers. Banks are now using two simplified sets of application-cum-appraisal forms for Small Scale Industries units; one for units requiring advance upto Rs. 25,000 and another for advances between Rs. 25 thousand and Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Government is operating a margin money scheme exclusively for units in the tiny sector located in semi-urban and rural areas on very liberal terms. Based on the suggestions made by the Working Group for evolving specific measures for expanding bank credit to Small Scale and Cottage Industries, artisans, etc., with special reference to District Industries Centres (Tambe Committee), banks have been advised to sanction credit upto Rs. 25 thousand to the village and cottage industry and artisans as composite term loan both for equipment finance and working capital on very liberal terms without insistance on margin. With a view to facilitating timely sanction of credit facilities, banks have been asked to ensure that all proposals upto Rs. 1 lakh are disposed off wtthin a period of 30 days in the case of loan applications received from units in the tiny sector. For this purpose, banks have been asked to vest their branch manager with adequate discretionary powers so that most of the decisions on smaller loan applications are taken care of at the branch level itself.

4. The implementation of the guidelines in watched by the Reserve Bank of India as also by the bank managements. A system has been built up to look into specific complaints regarding denial of credit without valid reasons or non-observance of the guidelines, and suitable remedial measures are taken wherever necessary.

देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवक

981. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं तथा मैट्रिक, इंटरमीडिएट, बी. ए. और एम. ए. : डाक्टर और इंजीनियरी उत्तीर्ण करने वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को क्षेत्र-वार नौकरी दी गई ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) 30-6-1981 (अन्तिम उपलब्ध) की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित व्यक्तियों (मैट्रिक तथा इससे उपर) से सम्बंधित उपलब्ध सूचना संलगन विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) 1980 और 1981 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नौकरी चाहने वाले जिन

शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया था, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :-

1980 (जनवरी-दिसम्बर)	1,79,142
1981 (जनवरी-जून)	79,205

नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को काम देने के बारे में क्षेत्र-वार सूचना एकत्र नहीं की जा रही है ।

विवरण

शैक्षारीक स्तर	हजारों में 30.6.81 के अनुसार संख्या
1. मैट्रिकुलेट्स	4656.7
2. हायर सेकेन्डरी/ इन्टरमीडिएटस	2181.4
3. स्नातक (जोड़)	1473.3
(i) कला	718.6
(ii) औषधि	16.8
(iii) इन्जिनियरी	22.7
(iv) अन्य	715.2
4. स्नातकोत्तर (जोड़)	137.8
(i) कला	81.0
(ii) औषधि	0.7
(iii) इन्जीनियरी	1.3
(iv) अन्य	54.8
जोड़ शिक्षित :	8449.2

टिप्पणी:

1. यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हों ।
2. सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति अपने नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत नहीं कराते ।
3. रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत व्यक्ति अधिकतर एसे युवा हैं जो 15 से 34 वर्ष के आयु ग्रुप से संबंध रखते हैं ।

Causes of Bonded labour

982. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reason for bonded labour in the country is the economic backwardness of the rural poor as well as extremely poor implementation of labour laws of the country;

(b) if so, whether the economic rehabilitation of the rural poor is the sole responsibility of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the rationale behind the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) While economic backwardness or rural poor may be one of the reasons for existence of bonded labour, it would not be correct to attribute it to poor implementation of Labour Laws in the country.

(b) Economic rehabilitation of the rural poor including the freed bonded labourers is the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. There is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers where matching central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent is given to the State Governments. Allotment of house-sites and agricultural land to the land-less freed bonded labourers, provision of substantial wage employment throughout the year, payment of minimum wages in respect of the scheduled employments in which they are engaged, provision of income generating units such as agricultural implements, inputs and animal husbandry inputs, extension of craftsman training are some of the concrete measures by which the economic rehabilitation of rural poor including the freed bonded labourers is possible. Necessary instructions to this effect are being issued to the State Governments from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of CRP and BSF in Haryana to maintain Law and order

983. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had deployed CRP and BSF in Haryana to maintain law and order during the "save democracy" protests on June 23 and June 24, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Haryana had requisitioned these forces; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons to deploy these forces in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a to (c). On receipt of requisition from Government of Haryana, some Units of Central Armed forces were made available to the State Government for assisting them in the maintenance of law and order. It is not in public interest to disclose the exact number of such Units.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension to Ex-INA Personnel from Kerala

984. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for sanction of freedom fighters pension to EXINA personnel from Kerala State; and

(b) when these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 622.

(b) These cases will be finalised as soon as the requisite information/acceptable documentary evidence from the applicant and/or reports from the record office to whom the matter is referred for verification, will be received.

Licences to Manufacture Colour T.V. Sets

985. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for manufacture of colour T. V. sets;

(b) whether any concern has manufactured colour T. V. sets, if so, the name of that concern, and of which size the set has been manufactured and the rate (approximately);

(c) whether it is a fact that the colour T. V. set is a costly affair; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken by Government to provide it at cheaper rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No regular manufacturing licence has been issued so far, for the manufacture of Colour T.V.

(b) There is no authorised manufacturer of Colour T.V. though a few stray-assembled sets are being sold by Small Scale Units.

(c) According to the Report of the Inter-departmental Working Group of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Colour Television. price of Colour TV receiver would be Rs. 7,500 at the concessional rate of custom duty as applicable to the low cost black and white TV sets. However, final picture on local manufacture on a regular basis is too early to assess.

(d) Does not arise in veiw of the reply to (a) and (b) and as Government has not decided on regular manufacture of CTV sets.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के लिए नए मार्ग निर्देश

986. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जारी किये गए नए मार्ग निदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उस राज्य का नाम क्या है जिसमें पिछले एक वर्ष में बहुत अधिक साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं और उस राज्य से मांगे गए स्पष्टीकरण का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) साम्प्रदायिक एकता मजबूत करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ग) सरकार ने अक्तूबर, 1980 में सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने और नियंत्रित करने के संबंध में व्यापक मार्गदर्शी निदेश भेजे हैं । इन मार्गदर्शी निदेशों में विभिन्न पहलू जैसे आसूचना प्रबंध निवारक कार्रवाई में गैर-सरकारी लोगों का भाग लेना, आकस्मिक योजना, आग्नेय-शस्त्रों पर नियंत्रण, कार्मिक नीति, जांच पड़ताल मामलों का अभियोजन और विचारण तथा पुनर्वास आदि समेत प्रशासनिक उपाए शामिल हैं । साम्प्रदायिक असहिष्णुता और हिंसा को अधिक प्रभावी रूप से रोकने तथा उससे निपटने के उपायों पर जुलाई, 1981 में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के उच्च स्तरीय अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् को पुनर्गठित किया गया था और प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में इसकी प्रथम बैठक 1980 में आयोजित की गई थी । इसकी तीन समितियां स्थापित की गई जिनकी बैठकें 1981 और 1982 में हुई थी तथा साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव और राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं । इनका केन्द्रीय सरकार के संबद्ध मंत्रालयों में तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की कुछ गम्भीर स्वरूप की घटनाएं पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र में कुछ स्थानों पर हुई हैं । कुछ घटनाए जिसमें भिन्न भिन्न समुदाए अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे, पंजाब और तमिलनाडु में भी हुई हैं । ऐसे मामलों में राज्य सरकारों से ऐसा कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांगा जाता है । केन्द्र सामान्यत: दंगों को नियंत्रित/रोकथाम करने में उनकी सहायता करने के विचार से राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाए रखता है ।

Tripartite Meeting on Productivity

987. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had convened a tripartite meeting on Productivity on 15 June, 1982;

(b) whether the meeting was intended to discuss issues related to productivity in the context of the Prime Minister's call to observe 1982 as 'Productivity Year'; and

(c) if so, what was the reason for convening this meeting when almost half the 'Productivity Year' over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting was convened to exchange ideas on what needs to be done for promoting production and productivity during the year of productivity declared by the Prime Minister.

(c) Soon after the Prime Minister's call, the employing Ministries of the Government of India discussed the question of productivity in the enterprises under their control and took appropriate decisions. The Ministry of Labour, therefore, thought it appropriate to have an exchange of views with the representatives of the Central Trade Unions, Employers' Organisations, State Governments etc. On what further needs to be done in this regard.

Protest to Director General I.L.O. Against nomination of INTUC Representatives to attend 67th Session of I.L.O.

988. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of eight national trade unions, centres and constituents of the National Campaign Committee of trade unions in a telegram to the Director General of International Labour Organisation (ILO) have strongly protested against the Government's decision to nominate only INTUC representatives to the workers' delegation from this country to the 67th Session of the ILO; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The leader of eight trade union organisations, some of whom were national trade unions, had made a complaint on this matter to the I.L.O.

(b) The Government of India is statisfied that the procedure followed is fully in accordance with the Constitution and guidelines of the International Labour Organisation. This is supported by the final decision of the Credentiale Committee on 18th June, 1982 rejecting the representation.

Speedy implementation of 20-Point Programme

989. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has impresed upon the Chief Ministers, the urgent need for speedy implementation of 20-Point Socio-Economic programme; and

(b) if so, what special measures are being taken by State Governments for improving the power supply position?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Close monitoring both at State and Central levels and review meetings in State capitals and with major equipment suppliers are being held for projects under construction. Further a renovation programme for selected thermal power stations and time-bond plant betterment programme has been initiated in order to improve the operation of the existing plants.

Strike of Textile Workers in Bombay

990. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI A. T. PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the strike in Bombay's Textile Mills, if so, what is the total number of labour on strike and the man-days lost; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Mills have started functioning, if so, the names of the Mills and number of workers who have returned to work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. About 2.25 lakh workers are on strike. According to the information received in the Labour Bureau from the State Government till 5-7-1982 the number of mandays lost in Bombay Cotton Textile Mills during January 1982 is 6,03,177.

(b) Yes, Sir. 47 out of 60 Mills have started functioning with partial attendance. A Statement showing the names of the Mills is placed on the Table of the House. As on 3rd July, 1982 the total number of workers who had returned to work was 16,887.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills
1.	Bombay Dyeing (Spring)
2.	Bombay Dyeing (Textile)
3.	Century
4.	Dawn

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills
5.	Eliphinstone
6.	Gold Mohur
7.	Hindoostan 'A'
8.	Hindoostan 'B'
9.	Hindoostan (Division Crown Mills)
10.	Hindoostan (Process House)
11.	Jam Mill No. 1
12.	Kamala
13.	Mafatlal No. 2
14.	Mafatlal No. 3
15.	Matulya
16.	Modern
17.	Morarjee No. 1
18.	Morarjee No. 2
19.	Phoenix
20.	Piramal
21.	Podar Mill
22.	Podar Processors
23.	Raghuvanshi
24.	Ruby
25.	Shree Niwas
26.	Shree Ram
27.	Simplex
28.	Standard (Prabhadevi)
29.	Standard (New China)
30.	Swan
31.	Swan (Unit Coorla)
32.	Swan Process
33.	Tata
34.	Victoria
35.	Mafatlal No. 4
36.	Kohinoor Nos. 1 and 2
37.	Kohinoor No. 3
38.	Khatau
39.	Shree Madhusudan
40.	Svadeshi
41.	Finlay
42.	Indu No. 1
43.	Indu Nos. 2 and 3
44.	Indu No. 4
45.	Indu (Dye Works)
46.	Jupiter
47.	New Great.

Coco Processing Plant

991. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a coco processing plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to see that remunerative prices are ensured to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: (a) to (c). The Central Government has no proposal to start a cocoa processing plant. However, already there are five cocoa processing units in the organised sector. Inaddition, four more letters of intent| industrial licence have been issued for cocoa processing which are in various stages of implementation. With the implementation of the new schemes for cocoa processing, it is hoped that farmers would receive remuneralive prices for cocoa.

गुजरात में स्पंज लोहे के संयंत्र की स्थापना करना

992. **श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने गुजरात में स्पंज लोहे के एक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने की कोई मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्वीकार किया जाएगा और इसमें हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन ने गैस के इस्तेमाल से स्पंज लोहे का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था। आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार करते समय इस संबंध में कुछ शंकाएं उठीं कि क्या सपंज लोहे का उत्पादन करने के लिए गैस को अपचायक के रूप में प्रयोग करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक रहेगा। यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि आवेदन-पत्र पर निर्णय शीघ्र ही ले लिया जाएगा।

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

993. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds spent on Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in 1980 and 1981;

(b) the details of funds granted and spent so far in 1982;

(c) the expected expenditure ear-marked for 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(d) the details of schedule of completion of execution of work on Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, giving expected time of completion and all other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) 1980-81 — Rs. 52.66 crores
1981-82 — Rs. 142.23 crores (subject to finalisation of accounts)

(b) The budget provision for 1982-83 is Rs. 250 crores, against which the expenditure incurred till 30-6-82 is Rs. 49.86 crores.

(c) Estimated phasing of expenditure is as follows:

1983-84 — Rs. 932.46 crores
1984-85 — Rs. 864.49 crores
1985-86 — Rs. 70038 81 res

(d) The plant is being constructed in two overlapping stages—the 1st stage comprising facilities for production of 1.2 million tonnes of liquid steel and the 2nd stage comprising facilities for 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel. The first stage is scheduled to be completed by 1-2-1986 and the 2nd stage by 31-12-1987. According, to the present status of the work it is expected that the first phase and the 3.4 million tonnes phase will be completed on schedule.

Damage to bust of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

994. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bust of Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar situated at Dr. Ambedkar Stadium at Delhi Gate, New Delhi was damaged;

(b) whether some association like Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi have demanded immediate replacement of the damaged bust with a new metal statue at an appropriate site in the Stadium;

(c) whether the new bronze bust has not yet been placed there; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in installing the new bronze bust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The damage has been caused by normal wear and tear.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The work for the preparation of a new bronze bust of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has been assigned to M/s. S. D. Sathe on 16th May, 1982, on the basis of revised quotations. The bust will be installed as soon as it gets ready.

Changes in the concept of Steel Plant in Orissa

995. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the U.K. High Commissioner in India to the effect that there have been some changes in the concept of the proposed 3.5 million tonne steel plant in Orissa and negotiations were going on between India and U.K. in the changed circumstances; and

(b) the details of the changes made in the concept of the proposed 3.5 million tonne steel plant in Orissa and at what stage this proposed steel plant is at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the statement of U.K. High Commissioner in India published in the Times of India dated May 18, 1982. This does not represent Government of India's views on the subject. After cancellation of the Letter of Intent, no offer has been received from M/s. Davy McKee of U.K. Nor are any negotiations in progress with them for project.

Mineral nodules in sea-bed

996. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich deposits of nodules containing manganese, ferrous, nickel cobalt and copper minerals are available in the sea-bed;

(b) whether Government have started working vigorously in the field of ocean-floor mining, if so, the achievements uptil now;

(c) whether the Department of Ocean Development has asked Engineers India Limited to prepare a preliminary feasibility report on the basis of data on the nodules mining technology; and

(d) if so, the progress till now in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Ocean Development has initiated intensive surveys to locate the deposits in the Indian Ocean and India has been recognised as a "pioneer Investor" by the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IASIPS Officers serving at office bearers of sports associations

997. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of particulars of IAS and IPS Officers who are office bearers of sports associations or Governing bodies of the sports associations;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of these officers misuse their official position in the Government while serving as office bearers or member of such associations; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such misuse of authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Instances of misuse of official position have come to the notice of Government and the matter is being pursued further.

Atomic power stations in the Country

998. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power stations functioning at present all over the country;

(b) what are their capacities and the power generated by them per day, unit-wise;

(c) what is the cost of power generation in these stations;

(d) what are the atomic power stations under erection/construction at present;

(e) the schedeuled dates for completion of these stations and when are they likely to be commissioned; and

(f) what is the cost escalation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Two atomic power stations are in operation in the country at present.

(b) and (c). Unit-wise rated capacity, gross generation per day and unit energy cost are as follows:

	Installed capacity (MWe)	Gross Generation per day (Million Units)	Unit energy cost (paise per kwh)
Tarapur Atomic Power Station			
Unit-I	210	2·4	18·77
Unit-II	210	2·4	
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station			
Unit-I	220	3·0	24·24
Unit-II	220	3·0	

(d) and (e). Project-wise scheduled completion dates at the time of sanction of projects under construction and the cur rent expected completion dates are furnished below:—

Project	Scheduled eomplc tion date at the time of project sanction.	Expected completion date
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-I	December 1973	1982-83
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-II	November 1976	1984-85
Narora Atomic Power Project		
Unit-I	March 1981	1986-87
Unit-II	March 1982	1987-88
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project		
Unit-I	1990-91	1990-91
Unit-II	1991-92	1991-92

(f) The cost increase for each of the projects is given below:—

Project	Cost increase in Rs. Crores
Madras Atomic Power Project	
Unit-I	38·59
Unit-II	32·39
Narora Atomic Power Project-Units I & II	166·53
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project-Unit I & II	..

The cost increase is attributable to escalation, design change, increase in scope and increase in quantum of work.

Amount provided under special component plan.

999. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of Scheduled Caste people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years separately; and

(c) the reasons for non/less expenditure for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). The electronics industry is technology-intensive requiring specialised manpowers killed labour and the availability of minimum technical infrastructure. For techno-economic considerations electronic industries are generally near major cities| towns. Nevertheless, assembly operations in electronics afford scope for providing employment in areas where Scheduled Caste people from a large percentage of the population. However, this will call for devising special schemes as also by undertaking measures such as according priority in the issue of industrial approvals to parties who are prepared to set up units in such areas. Providing such units the incentive of total waiver from excise and sales tax on their electronic products, may also help. However, care has to be taken to ensure that such measures are not abused. The matter is therefore proposed to be examined in detail from operational and other points of view.

Celebration of silver jubilee by BARC

1000. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has completed 25 years of its existence;

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up to mark this occasion;

(c) if not, the reasons for it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Greeting cards on thes occasion of Silver Jubilee of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)—1982 have been printed and are being despatched to various institutions, scientists and others who are associated with BARC. A number of scientific meetings were held in BARC during this year in celebration of Silver Jubilee. More scientific meetings are being planned.

Colour T. V. Sets for general public

1001. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to make available colour T. V. sets to the general public at reasonable rates in view of the impending introduction of colour transmission from October-November this year;

(b) whether Government have issued any direction in this regard to the Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Government have launched a one-time limited programme of local assembly of Colour TV sets by the established manufacturers of black and white TV sets in time for the Asiad. The details of the scheme are given in the statement [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—42|82]. This programme is based on the import of parts and components through ETTDC after standardising and bulking, thus effecting substantial saving in foreign exchange.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station at Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh

1002. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up 460 M.W. capacity Atomic Power Plant (230 M.W. each) at Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by what time the work is going to be started on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committe has been appointed by Government to selectsuitable sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants in the Western, Northern and Southern Regions The question of setting up an atomic power station in the Southern Region of which Andhra Pradesh forms a part can be considered after the Committee submits its report.

Proposal to Commercialise the renewable energy sources

1003. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to commercialise and implement on a large scale renewable energy sources such as mini and micro hydels, biogas photovoltaics, wind mills and energy plantations; and

(b) if so, what are the details in respect of each of these schemes and to what extent these schemes have helped or will help in the programme of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). During the past year, there has been significant growth in industrial and commercial activity in the area of new and renewable energies, and a number of manufacturing units are now actively of engaged in the development and manufacturer of renewable energy devices and systems; some of these that have been commercialised of are nearing

the stage of commercial production, under programmes sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, include solar water heating systems, solar crop driers, solar timber kilns, solar cookers, solar distillation units, solar photovoltaic cells for water pumping and other applications, biogas plants and wind pumps. A country-wide field demonstration programme is being implemented, which is promoting large-scale commercial production and wider utilisation of these devices and systems.

Fiscal and promotional incentives that are being provided to accelerate industrial production include an enhanced depreciation allowance, exemption from excise duty, soft term loans, and exemption from sales tax in several States|Union Territories. Subsidies are also available for biogas plants, solar cookers, and to some categories of users for water pumping devices as well. The production of renewable energy equipment has been delicensed and can now be undertaken after simple registration only.

Renewable energy technologies are particularly suited for decentralised applications in the household, agricultural and rural industry sectors. As development proceeds & costs decline, these technologies will be able to help increasingly in respect of programme of rural electrification, by providing electricity in small unit sizes, as well as by provding energy for requirements that may otherwise need conventional rural electrification.

Maltreatment of Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

1004. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to large scale mishandling of manpower recruited for Gulf countries where huge sums are charged and the workers are neither paid the contracted salaries nor the promised jobs;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter particularly in view of the exploitation of poor at the hands of middlemen;

(c) whether it is also a fact that complaints to this effect have been lodged with our missions in those countries; and

(d) how many workers have been deported during the last six months from the Gulf countries and the number of complaints received by the Government regarding maltreatment of the workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Only individual complaints of this type have been received from time to time and it is the earnest desire of the Government that possibilities of recurrence of such cases are eliminated through adequate regulatory practices. A draft Bill to regulate emigration procedure is in the final stages of consideration.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. According to the available information 4201 complaints of maltreatment etc. were received by the embassies of Oman, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar from individuals during the last six months and 619 workers were deported during this period. The embassies have dealt with these complaints at their level and have forwarded to Government such complaints which could not be settled amicably between parties and through labour courts. Between September 1981 and June, 1982, 158 complaints have been received in the Ministry of Labour.

Central Industrial Relations Machinery

1005. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to para 1.7 of the Report 1981-82 of Ministry of Labour and state the nature of major irregularities detected during inspections made by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Nature of major irregularities detected

1. *Payment of Wages Act (Mines)*

(i) Non-maintenance of registers.

(ii) Improper maintenance of registers.

(iii) Non-payment to wages.

(iv) Delayed payment of wages.

(v) Non-issue of measurement slips and non-maintenance of record of piece work done.

(vi) Wrongful deductions.

(vii) Wrongful imposition of fines.

(viii) Irrregularities regarding advances.

(ix) Non-display of notices.

2. *Payment of Wages Act (Railways)*

(i) Non-maintenance of registers.

(ii) Improper maintenance of registers.

(iii) Non-payment of wages.

(iv) Delayed payment of wages.

(v) Wrongful deductions.

(vi) Wrongful imposition of fines and deductions for damage or loss.

(vii) Irregularities regarding advance of unearned wages.

(viii) Non-display of notices.

3. *Payment of Wages Act (Air Transport Services).*

(i) Non-maintenance of registers.

(ii) Improper maintenance of registers.

(iii) Non-display of notices.

(iv) Irregularities regarding imposition of fines, deductions for damage or loss and payment of advances of unearned wages.

4. *Payment of Wages Act (Major Ports)*

(i) Non-maintenance of registers.

(ii) Improper maintenance of registers.

(iii) Non-payment of wages

(iv) Non-display of notices.

5. *Minimum Wages Act*

(i) Non-maintenance of registers.

(ii) Improper maintenance of registers.

(iii) Payment of wages less than the minimum rates fixed.

(iv) Non-payment of wages for weekly days of rest.

(v) Non-payment of overtime allowance.

(vi) Non-issue of wage slips.

(vii) Non-display of notices.

6. *Payment of Bonus Act*, 1965

(i) Non-payment of bonus.

(ii) Non-payment of bonus within the statutory time limit.

(iii) Short payment of bonus.

(iv) Irregularity regarding computation of working days.

(v) Improper maintenance of registers.

(vi) Non-production of registers, record etc.

7. *Employment of Children Act*, 1938

(i) Employment of children.

(ii) Non-maintenance of registers.

(iii) Non-display of notices.

8. *Hours of Employment Regulations*

(i) Non-existence of rosters.

(ii) Defective rosters.

(iii) Non-display of rosters.

(iv) Non-display of regulations.

(v) Working out side roster hours of duty.

(vi) Working on days of rest.

(vii) Performing continuous night duty.

(viii) Working for more than 14 days without rest.

(ix) Nongrant of compensatory off in lieu of weekly rest foregone.

(x) Non-payment of over time.

(xi) Non-maintenance|improper main tenance of overtime register.

(xii) Improper maintenance of muster roll.

(xiii) Wrongful classification.

9. *Fair Wage Clause to M.E.S. Contractor's Labour Regulations*

(i) Non-display of notices regarding hours of work.

(ii) Non-issue of wage slips.

(iii) Non-maintenance of registers,

10. *Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act.*

(i) Execution of contract work without a valid licence.

(ii) Employment of contract labour in prohibited nature of work.

(iii) Non-maintenance of requisite registers.

(iv) Non-issue of employment cards.

(v) Failure to provide welfare amenities and health facilities.

(vi) Failure to intimate to changes in registration certificate.

(vii) Feiture to intimate commencement and completion of contract work.

11. *Equal Remuneration Act.*

Failure to maintain register in form 'D'.

12. *Payment of Gratuity Act.*

Non-payment|less payment of gratuity.

13. *Coal Mines Bonus Scheme*

(i) Non-payment and less payment of coal mines bonus.

(ii) Non-issue of bonus cards.

Setting up industries in Madhubani and Palamau, Bihar

1006. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 630 on 24 February, 1982 resgarding setting up of industries in Madhubani and Palamau, Bihar and state:

(a) whether task force has completed its work for projects with linkages with ancillary and small scale industries as part of the nucleus plant for Madhubani and Palamau districts in Bihar;

(b) if so, details thereof including the specific time schedule; and

(c) what part is assigned to public and private sectors, medium, small, mini and cottage sectors including those for self-employment in this project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The report submitted by the Task Force on Madhubani and Palamau is under examination of the Government.

इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा खानों में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की संख्या

1007. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा खानों में अधिकारियों की संख्या के बारे में दिनांक 17 मार्च, 1982 अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3871, के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा खानों में काम कर रहे वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बारे

में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क). जी, हां ।

(ख) दिनांक 17-3-1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3871 के उत्तर के संबंध में दिए गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति में लोकसभा को भेजी गई जानकारी अनुलग्नक में दी गई है ।

प्रश्न में पूछा गया था कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के अधीन इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा खानों में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके वर्तमान वेतनों, ग्रेडों संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको सरकारी सेवा से सेवा-निवृत्ति के बाद इन संस्थाओं में पिछले तीन वर्षों में पुनः रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने अधीन सभी वरीष्ठ अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों के बीच विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

(क) प्रश्न अस्पष्ट होने के अलावा इससे प्राप्त होने वाला परिणाम इसमें लगे श्रम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

(ख) **इस्पात विभाग**

(1) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल)

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में वायु सेना के एक सेवा-मुक्त विंग कमाण्डर जोन फिलिपोज को 24-10-1979 से पायलट अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था । इसके अलावा गत तीन वर्षों में किसी भी इस्पात कारखाने में सेवा निवृत्त किसी भी सरकारी अधिकारी को वरिष्ठ स्तर के पद पर पुनः रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है ।

2. नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन (एन. एम. डी. सी.)

कर्नाटक सरकार के भू-विज्ञान तथा खनन विभाग के सेवा मुक्त निदेशक, श्री जी. शिवशंकर को 21-3-79 से 14-9-81 तक की अवधि के लिए मुख्य परियोजना अधिकारी के पद पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया था ।

3. मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लि. (मायल)

कर्नाटक सरकार के भूविज्ञान तथा खनन विभाग के सेवा मुक्त निदेशक, श्री जी. शिवशंकर को 1-2-82 से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्थानिक सलाहकार के पद पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ख) **खान विभाग**

1. नैशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि.

श्री एम. एस. भटनागर को 17-3-81 से कम्पनी में विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (वित्त) के पद पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया था । उनका कार्यकाल 30-6-82 तक है ।

(2) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड

ब्रिगेडियर जे. एन. अरोडा का, जिन्हें 21-6-1978 से कम्पनी में मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है, 8-2-1981 को देहान्त हो गया था ।

ब्रिगेडियर ए. जयचन्दरन को, जिन्हें 10-9-1977 से कम्पनी में मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था, 5-3-80 से 4-3-81 तक की अवधि के लिए सलाहकार (चिकित्सा-सेवाएं) के पद पर रख लिया गया था ।

(ग) वेतन के ग्रेड सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार निश्चित किए जाते हैं ।

Deaths due to Burns in Delhi

1008. SHRI E. BALANADAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of deaths due to burns reported in Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) how many out of them were cases of suicide and murder due to dowry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The requisite figures are indicated below:

Year	No. of deaths due to burns (These figures include both men & women)	No. out of them regd. as cases of abetment to commit suicide due to dowry	No. out of them regd. as cases of murder, due to dowry
1980	453	13	3
1981	595	13	5
1982 (upto 30-6-1982)	294	10	6

Theft in Kali Bari, Delhi

1009. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Kari Bari temple deity robbed of jewels' appearing in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated 27th May, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended and if not, what special efforts have been or are being made to catch them;

(c) whether there has lately been a marked rise in robberies and road side necklace snatching in the Capital; and

(d) if so, what measures have been taken to prevent these and instil confidence of security amongst the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a(Yes, Sir.

(b) The culprits have not been apprehended so far. Several suspects have been interrogated and efforts are continuing to catch the culprits.

(c) The crime figures do not indicate any rise in the cases of robberies and roadside necklace snatching in the Capital.

(d) Various measures like increase in man-power and vehicles of Delhi Police, opening of New Police Stations and Police Posts, introduction of intensified foot and mobile patrolling, surprise checking of vehicles, surveillance over known criminals and posting of pickets at vulnerable points have brought about an improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi.

Setting up of High Power Body on Prices of Tyres

1010. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transporters have demanded setting up of a high power independent body to go into the frequent

and unwarranted price hike by the tyre manufacturers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In September, 1981 Government received a suggestion from Truck Operators Association, Calcutta for setting up Pricing Commission on Tyre Industry. The Delhi Tyre Tranders Association has also in their representation dated 1st June, 1982 suggested the appointment of a High Power Body with representatives of Tyre Traders|Transporters to go into the frequent and unwarranted price hike. Since the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has already been requested to examine the claims of the manumacturers that price increases are warranted by unavoidable cost elements and to advice Government on appropriate steps Government see no special advantage in setting up another Committee at this stage.

Violation of the provisions of paper control order 1974 and paper (Regulation and Production) order, 1978

1011. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain paper mills, are violating the provisions of the Paper Control Order, 1974 and Paper (Regulation & Production) Order, 1978 under which they are under an obligation to supply to Government or its nominee 30 per cent of the prior production of white printing paper at a fixed price of Rs. 4,2000 per tonne;

(b) if so, which are these Mills; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to enforce the provisions of the above Order and Regulations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b): Paper Mills in general have been violating the provisions of the said Orders at one time or the other in respect of the production of white printing paper. They have been representing that financial difficulties, Coal, Power and Water shortage, increase in the cost of raw material and other problems had affected the production of white printing paper.

(c) The performance of the mills is being reviewed from time to time and discussions are held with the manufacturers to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Order.

licences for manufacture of mopeds, Scooters and Motor Cycles

1012. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large Industrial Houses and their sister companies which have been issued Letters of Intent|Industrial Licences for setting up of units for the manufacture of mopeds, scooters and motor cycles during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 (uptill 15th June, 1982);

(b) the production capacity sanctioned; the location of the unit; the particulars of the foreign know-how or technical collaboration involved; and

(c) when these units are likely to start production and their likely price in the market and how would it compare to the other brands available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No large Industrial House registered under Section 20(a) of the MRTP Act has been issued any Letter of Intent|Industrial Licence for setting up a unit for manufacture of mopeds, scooters or motor cycles during the year 1981-82 and during 1982-83 (upto 15th June, 1982).

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Labour Violence and unrest in the country

1013. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1981 labour violence rose sharply;

(b) if so, to what extent it was more than in 1979-80;

(c) what were the causes of this labour violence;

(d) what were the sectors most affected;

(e) what is the position in 1982;

(f) what measures have been taken or are likely to be taken to reduce the labour unrest and violence; and

(g) whether many labour conferences have been called by the Government to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(f) and (g). In the light of the discussions the Government is having periodically with trade union leaders, representatives of Council of Employers, State Governments and other interests, the statutory and voluntary arrangements are constantly under review. Government had introduced the Industrial Disputes (Amendment Bill 1982 in the Lok Sabha on 23.4.1982 and Clause 16 of the Bill provides for insertion of a new chapter 'Unfair Labour Practice' and Sl. No. 8 of Part II of the proposed Fifth schedule prohibits resort to acts of force or violence.

Minimum wages to Agricultural workers and extension of other welfare labour laws to them

1014 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the agricultural workers receive at least the minimum wages fixed by different State Governments and Union Territories under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and that provisions of other laws and directives aimed at rendering relief to labour like the Bonnus Act, Provident Fund Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Plantation Labour Act, 1951, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Meternity Benefit Act, 1961 etc. are extended to the agricultural workers all over the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): Various steps have been taken to ensure that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, are strictly enforced and the workers are not paid less than the prescribed minimum wages. These include stressing upon the State Governments to strengthen their enforcement machinery, setting up implementation committees at different levels to oversee implementation, and submission of periodic reports on the extent of inspection, prosecution, etc.

The Payment of Bonus Act, Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, are applicable to agricultural workers. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and Meternity Benefit Act, 1961, can be extended to such employments. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 covers the workers employed in Tea, Coffee, Rubber Cinchona and Cardamom plantations.

Both the Central and State Governments are implementing various schemes to ensure that the gains of development are extended to rural workers, majority of whom are agricultural workers, by way of health care, family welfare, housing, rural credit, and education so as to improve their socio-economic conditions. The New 20-Point Programme lays special emphasis on these aspects.

Allotment of industrial sheds to SC and ST in Delhi

1015. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Industries, Delhi is going to allot some plots for electronics items and had invited applications for the same upto 20 June, 1982; if so, the number of plots reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how many plots/industrial sheds have been allotted and the total number of plots/industrial sheds allotted to SC/ST during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether no reservation for allotment of plots/industrial sheds has been made for SC/ST; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the plots/industrial sheds are not allotted to SC/ST on instalment basis when they are not in a position to purchase on outright basis; if so, the reasons for not alloting these plots/industrial sheds to these communities on instalment basis; and

(e) total number of applications received for allotment of plots for manufacturing of electronics items from SC and ST for which 20 June, 1982 was the last date for submission of applications?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. 15 per cent of plots have been reserved for SC/ST.

(b) The total number of industrial sheds allotted during 1981-82 were 344, out of which 62 sheds were allotted to SC/ST. No sheds were allotted during 1979-80 and 1980-81. No allottment of industrial plots was made during last three years.

(c) Reservation has been made for SC/ST in different Schemes.

(d) Sheds/flatted factories for industrial use are allotted only on rental basis. No allotment of industrial plots was made during the last three years.

(e) 23.

Preparation of Feeder List for IES/ISS

1016. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the discontentment and stagnation prevailing in the Economic Investigators' cadres in different Ministries in view of no clear cut policy of their promotions;

(b) whether he would specify the policy about their lot;

(c) whether the proposed feeder list for IES/ISS, not formally prepared after 1967 will now be prepared; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A large number of posts of Economic Investigators and Statistical Investigators, which satisfy the prescribed conditions, have been recognised for purposes of promotion of their regular incumbents to vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service.

(c) and (d). Select Lists for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service against the promotion quota vacancies are under preparation in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and are expected to be ready shortly.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों पर अत्याचार

1017. **श्री राम विलास पासवान:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 15 जून 1982 की अवधि के दौरान तिथिवार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों पर अत्याचार किये गये और इन समुदायों के मारे गये लोगों की स्थानवार संख्या क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय के निर्देश दिए थे कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों पर अत्याचार को रोकने की दृष्टि से इन समुदायों के लोगों को पुलिस बल में अधिकाधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस निर्देश को कार्यान्वित किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को आत्मरक्षा के लिए निशुल्क हथियार उपलब्ध कराये जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Suicides by Doctors Engineers and Scientists

1018. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 19 Doctors, 10 Engineers and 5 Scientists committed suicide during the past three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any indepth study as to the reasons for such enblock suicide, by the intelligentsia in the country;

(c) if so, the outcome of the said investigation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not conducting any investigation, in detail including the fact whether Government are not concerned at all with such mass scale suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the State Governments and Union Territories, 19 Doctors, 10 Engineers and 5 Scientists committed suicide during the three years 1978, 1979 and 1980. These figures do not indicate enblock suicides by the intelligentsia in the country during these years. Domestic/family problems, insanity, disgust with world affairs, drug addiction, high blood pressure were the major reasons for these suicides. In the circumstances, Government do not think that any indepth study of the problem is required.

ऐसे आदिवासी परिवारों का पुनर्वास जिनकी भूमि बैलाडिला-लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए अर्जित की गई थी

1019. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा:** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने आदिवासी परिवार हैं जिनकी भूमि बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अर्जित की गई थी और अर्जित की गई भूमि का क्षेत्र कितने एकड़ है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने परिवारों को बसाया गया है और प्रत्येक परिवार को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) बैलाडिला लौह-अयस्क परियोजना के लिए 91 आदिवासी परिवारों की 160.85 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई थी ।

(ख और (ग) . किसी भी परिवार की पूरी भूमि का अर्जन नहीं किया गया । अत: परिवारों को फिर से बसाने की कोई समस्या नहीं थी । इन लोगों को दिए गए मुआवजे का ब्यौरा अनुलग्नक-1 और 2 में दिया गया है ।

विवरण I

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए आदिवासी परिवारों की अर्जित की गई भूमि

बैलाडिला- 14

क्रम सं०	नाम	क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	दिया गया मुआवजा (रुपये)
1	2	3	4
1.	श्री मासा	7.70	3,320.00
2.	श्री बुद्धु तथा चार अन्य . . .	11.50	6,726.00
3.	श्री कादती पंडरु तथा दो अन्य .	5.05	2,293.00
4.	श्री खोटला तथा अयटू . . .	2.58	898.00
5.	श्री कोया तथा अयटू . . .	9.56	3,436.00
6.	श्री चुल्ला	4.88	1,782.00
7.	श्री कटि तथा जुंग्गा . . .	5.9	3,038.00
8.	श्री कोयाचुल्ले	0.93	514.32
9.	श्री मगलु मुक्का . . .	11.50	8,524.92
10.	श्री चुल्ले कोसा	2.62	1,865.75
11.	श्री खटला डोले	4.50	3,089.51
12.	श्री टामो गुड्डी	2.0	553.03
13.	श्री टौरगा	1.0	336.25
14.	श्री चुल्ले	0.2	57.86
15.	श्री तेलम कुडा	3.27	1,334.23
16.	श्री टामो मासा	5.4	2,206.74
17.	श्री टामो कुडा	0.80	210.68
18.	श्री टोमो चुल्ले	0.09	30.32

1	2	3	4
19.	श्री भांडा	2.58	953.13
20.	श्री कोडा हिरमा	1.03	419.35
21.	श्री कोडा डोरा	0¿65	271.24
22.	श्री मंगू सानू	3.48	916.29
23.	श्री हुर्रा डुर्रा	1.46	384.40
24.	श्री सुकालू डोगा	1.35	355.42
25.	श्री पांडू हिंगा	0.32	157.87
26.	श्री पोदिया पांडू	0.70	432.74
27.	श्री मोडा टोका	1.40	663.09
28.	श्री किरबा सोदमा	1.81	476.66
29.	श्री लकमू हिन्डा	1.07	381.78
30.	श्री टोका लाटी	4.27	1,140.31
31.	श्री बुद्धू कोसा	1.00	263.35
32.	श्री कोटला थोटू	6.00	1,580.10
33.	श्री मन्नू बोडका	1.06	279.15
34.	श्री जोगा मल्लू	1.22	321.29
35.	श्री मंडी मासा	1.44	864.00
36.	श्री विट्टा बोडा	2.10	1,510.00
37.	श्री मीला बारी	0.43	147.00
38.	श्री कामा चुल्ले	1.29	417.00
39.	श्री कंजिनी बुद्धू पेरपा	0.86	516.00
40.	श्री सुकलू मोंडा पेरपा	0.65	390.00
41.	श्री गुडंरु थोकडू पेरपा	0.87	261.00
42.	श्री चैटू गुजा पेरपा	0.67	201.00
43.	श्री बुरजो हांडा पेरपा	0.96	288.00
44.	श्री गुन्डा हिरमा पीरनार	0.47	471.00
45.	श्री कुंजामी पांडू पीरनार	0.45	435.00
46.	श्री हुर्रा मासा पीरनार	0.88	264.00
		121.21	54,976.78

विवरण–II

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए आदिवासी परिवारों की अर्जित की गई भूमि

बैलाडिला- 5

क्रम सं०	नाम	क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	दिया गया मुआवजा (रुपये)
1	2	3	4
1.	बोडा सुपुत्र कन्ना	4.00	5196.00
2.	वकदा सुपुत्र मुंडा	1.09	1368.00
3.	सुकुलु सुपुत्र डूमा	0.42	952.00
4.	कोवा सुपुत्र माटा	0.45	908.00
5.	पांडा सुपुत्र चेवा	1.37	4074.00
6.	कोसा सुपुत्र पांडु	0.21	250.00
7.	डूडगे/पांडू	0.55	914.00
8.	भीमा सुपुत्र कोला	0.68	1094.00
9.	कोया सुपुत्र हुरा	0.13	194.00
10.	मासा सुपुत्र डूमा	0.29	354.00
11.	बोडा सुपुत्र इरमा	0.53	530.00
12.	तनका सुपुत्र तांगरा	0.67	1138.00
13.	जागु सुपुत्र हुररा	0.16	160.00
14.	डुला सुपुत्र देवा	0.25	250.00
15.	धुरवा सुपुत्र कोंडा	0.20	200.00
16.	डोरा सुपुत्र गुजे	0.42	660.00
17.	लिगा/पांडु	0.30	400.00
18.	झोला सुपुत्र माटा	2.48	3472.00
19.	चामरु सुपुत्र काटे	0.02	20.00
20.	लकमा सुपुत्र पांडु	3.70	5162.00
21.	सिलोचन्द सुपुत्र उदय सिंह	0.20	200.00
22.	पांडु सुपुत्र माटा	0.22	49.50
23.	पांडु सुपुत्र गुटा	0.40	346.00

1	2	3	4
24.	धुरवा सुपुत्र मुंडा	0.12	197.80
25.	लाखा सुपुत्र बेहरा	4.92	4324.75
26.	पांडु सुपुत्र हिरमा	3.21	2730.50
27.	देसरु सुपुत्र बेहा	0.25	62.50
28.	झोला सुपुत्र माटा	8.65	4826.55
29.	उन्डा सुपुत्र मुंडा	0.20	300.00
30	सुकलु सुपुत्र गुडी	0.10	150.00
31	कोवा/माटा	0.33	495.00
32.	कोसा/पांडु	0.28	420.00
33.	डोगे/पांडु	0.31	465.00
34.	भीमा/कोला	0.32	480.00
35.	कोया/हुररा	0.10	150.00
36.	कासा/डोरी	0.17	255.00
37.	जिम्मी	0.33	495.00
38.	टुका/टंगरा	0.40	600.00
39.	जागु/हुररा	0.09	135.00
40.	कोडा/धुरवा	0.09	135.00
41.	डुला/दैवा	0.16	240.00
42.	सोनू/डोरा	0.55	825.00
43.	पांडु/हिरमा	0.09	135.00
44.	हिरगा/कोटा	0.07	105.00
45.	नान्डा/लक्मा	0.15	1540.00
		39.64	46,957.00

Persons Killed in Encounters with Police

1020. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been killed in encounters with police in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Union Territory of Delhi respectively in the years 1980, 1981 and first 3 months of 1982;

(b) how many complaints have been received by the State Governments or the Central Government alleging that the particular encounter was a fake one and the persons concerned were actually kill-

ed by the Police after taking them in custody;

(c) what steps the Governments concerned took in the matter of these complaints and how many of these complaints were found to be correct; and

(d) whether any police officer was punished and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, prevention of crimes and for enforcing laws relating to offences. Hence, no data in regard to the number of persons killed by police in socalled 'encounters' during 1980 and 1981, the number of such encounters, the names of the States in which these encounters took places, the number of dacoits|undertrial prisoners etc. killed in each encounter are compiled on an all-India basis as these are all matters concerning the States.

(b) to (d). Complaints against police and other related criminal matters are primarily within the purview of the State Governments. The Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to ensure that the police force behave always in a humane manner and that alleged cases of police excesses should be taken notice of seriously and dealt with firmly, wherever they occur. The specific complaints from accused in criminal cases against the police are looked into by the Courts and the State Governments appropriately.

News Captioned 'Colour T.V. sets will be a costly affair"

1021. SHRI BALASLHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report published in Hindustan Times dated 8 June, 1982, under the heading "Colour TV sets will be a costly affair";

(b) whether it is a fact that the sets assembled by local manufacturer in collaboration with Japanese firm ranges from Rs 19,000 to Rs 26,000;

(c) if so, whether Government have assessed the cost price on which the sets are likely to be made available to the public; and

(d) what steps Governments propose to take for the reduction of the price of colour TV sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not approved any programme for manufacture of Colour TV sets for the domestic market in collaboration with any Japanese firm.

(c) and (d). Government have launched a limited programme of local assembly of Colour TV sets by the established manufacturers of black and white TV sets in time for Asiad. The details of the scheme are given in the enclosed *Annexure*. The one-time programme of assembly indicated above is based on the import of parts and components through, ETTDC after standardising and bulking, thus effecting substantial saving in foreign exchange.

Statement

SUBJECT: *Assembly of Colour T.V. for Aisad*

In order to enable established manufacturers of Black and White TV sets in the country to cater to the urgent requirements of ASIAD for Colour TV sets, Government has decided to give them facilities for import of components for Colour TV sets. For this purpose, Colour TV Picture Tubes, deflection components and integrated circuits will be offered by the ETTDC, who will arrange bulk import of the same on the basis of certain limited varieties to be decided on by Government and announced by ETTDC shortly. Actual User import assistance to the extent of Rs 1250|- per

CTV set will be given to all existing approved|licenced TV set manufacturers who have produced at least 5000 sets in 1981-82. The quantum of A U. entitlement will be for TV set to the extent of 25 per cent of the number of B & W TV sets produced and cleared by excise authorities in the financial year 1981-82 in each approved|licenced manufacturing unit.

2. Request for import assistance under the scheme should be submitted to the Department of Electronics before 15.7.82 with the following enclosures:

(a) Copy of industrial licence|Approval of capacity Small Scale Unit for manufacturing B & W TV sets, duly certified.

(b) Statement of Production of Black & White TV sets in the Financial Year 1981-82, supplied by certified copies of excise clarance statements.

(c) Application addressed to CCI & E in Form 'A', for import of electronic components and parts for CTV sets subject to Park Value of Rs 1250|- per set and for a maximum in number of sets limited to 25 per cent of the number of sets produced in the financial year 1981-82, CCI & E, after considering the applications reg. either issue an import licence or allow supplies for part of the requirements to be obtained from ETTDC.

(d) Challan in regard to application fees and other enclosures as required to accompany Form 'A' to CCI & E.

3. The number of sets to be produced before 30th Nov. '82 would be specified while granting import licence for components and parts.

4. The long term licensing policy for manufacture of Colour TV receivers is separately under formulation and will be announced soon. Action proposed in this Communication Note does not in any manner, create any rights or obligations vis-a-vis the long term licensing policy.

5. Import licence granted under the scheme would be utilised to get colour TV parts and components from ETTDC, who will be offering two types of packs namely:-

(a) Packs at US $ 123/128 from Far-Eastern sources. Based on turret type VHF Tuner.

(b) Packs at US 128 (Approximately) from European sources including electronic tuner.

6. The distribution would be 50 per cent each in the above two categories.

7. The CTV sets to be produced under the scheme would be entirely based on the kits supplied by ITDC and no additional accessories or frills would be added based on imported components.

8. Sale price to customers in Delhi including all taxes as applicable in Delhi would be as follows:

(a) CTV set wit turret Tuner: Rs. 7,500.

(b) CTV set with electronic Tuner: Rs 8,000.

In other cities the prices may vary depending on the local tax-structure.

9. All sets under the scheme would be produced by November 30th, '82.

10. No other import facility would be used to manufacturers in Colour TV sets or colour TV monitors outside this programme.

Demand of Colour TV sets for Asiad

1022. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics had postponed the meeting, it had called in June, 1982, of Public Sector and Private Sector manufacturers of TV Sets for discussion

on making colour sets to meet the Asiad demand;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had initiated detailed discussions with the Indian TV Manufacturers Association consisting of both private and public sector producers after they gave a memorandum to the Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, the details of the memorandum given to the Prime Minister and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proposals have been formulated in the first week of June for assembly of colour TV sets for ASIAD. It was expected that a final decision may be arrived at any time during the second week. A need was felt to have an urgent discussion with TV industry immediately on announcement of decision in order to consider various practical problems that need to be solved. Therefore, informally and through verbal instructions a meeting had been called on June, 14. However, as the decision could not be taken and announced before June 14, the meeting was postponed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On 29th April, 1982 ITMA (Indian TV Manufacturers Association) had made a representation on the following lines:

(i) The Government decision to introduce CTV at the time of ASIAD was noted.

(ii) Indian Black and White TV sets today were as good as the best anywhere in the world.

(iii) The Indian Black and White TV Industry units have set up nationwide after sales service net-work.

(iv) The Indian TV Industry is poised and capable to make CTV sets in time for ASIAD.

(v) No foreign technology would be required for local manufacturers of TV sets.

(vi) Foreign Exchange requirements would be only about US $ 60 per CTV sets in addition to the imported colour picture tube.

(vii) Multi-national|FERA Companies should not be allowed entry into the CTV manufacture.

On 18th May, 1982 ITMA made a representation to the Prime Minister on indigenous production of CTV sets. They expressed the points regarding established capability, after-sale-service arrangements etc. as brought out in earlier para. They also stated that existing Black and White TV units have done considerable work by way of R & D in CTV. Therefore, a request was made that licensing formalities may be completed without delay and existing TV units allowed to produce CTV sets for ASIAD. It was also represented that the existing manufacturers would be willing to surrender various import licences|entitlements already committed for their approved manufacturing programme in favour of permission to import CTV components.

Taxi with Driver's Body outside PM's Residence

1023. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which a taxi with the body of the driver was left outside the residence of the Prime Minister for several hours on May 8, 1982 despite the stringent security measures, as reported in the press on May 13, and 14th, 1982;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter and if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(c) whether there have been any lapses in the security around the Prime Minis-

ter's residence, if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A car was hired by the Congress (I) Party for taking a party of three U.P. MLAs to Himachal Pradesh. The owner-cum-driver of the vehicle, who fell ill in Himachal Pradesh, desired to be taken back to Delhi. He expired on the way. As his residential address was not known, the car on arrival in Delhi during the early hours of 9.5.1982 was taken to the Congress (I) Party Office at 12, Willingdon Crescent for getting his address. Since the office was locked, the party parked the car at the Taxi Stand near the Prime Minister's House and left the place with the intention of making further enquiries after day break to locate the address.

(b) In quest proceedings under Sector 174 Cr P. C. and the postmortem of the dead body have been conducted. There is no evidence to suggest foul play as, according to the postmortem report, the cause of death was heart failure.

(c) There is no security lapse. However, departmental action has been taken against the concerned Sub-Inspector and the Inspector, who failed to inform the superior officers about the presence of the car with the dead body in it.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1024. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements that have been approved during the year 1981-82;

(b) the amount of foreign capital involved in the export sector in 1981-82; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken or that have been taken to increase the foreign investments in the aforesaid sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The total number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved in 1981-82 was 443.

(b) Out of the 443 proposals for foreign collaboration approved in 1981-82, there are 15 proposals for 100 per cent export oriented schemes involving foreign equity amounting to Rs. 2578.77 lakhs.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps for encouraging foreign investment in export oriented schemes. Some of these are:—

(i) Concessions and facilities available to 100 per cent export oriented units, particularly with regard to duty free import of capital goods, components and raw materials, liberalised import of technology and higher foreign equity participation above 40 per cent.

(ii) A package of incentives, including special tax concessions, announced in the case of units located in Kandla Free Trade Zone and Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone.

Installation of Solar Pump Sets

1025. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) What is the number of solar pump sets installed uptil now and the number of pump sets likely to be installed during the years 1982-83, State-wise; and

(b) what has been the result of the experiments made so far to install solar pump sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Forty solar photovoltaic pumpsets have been installed so far in different States.

Sites for the installation of 17 more pumpsets have been identified. It is proposed to instal about 100 pumpsets during 1982-83; no State-wise targets have been fixed for this.

(b) The pumps have been supplying water for drinking and for irrigating small farms. They have been functioning satisfactorily subject to requirements of normal maintenance.

Crisis in glass-ware industry of Ferozabad, Agra

1026. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the glass-ware industry of Ferozabad in Agra district is facing a crisis due to inadequate availability of quality coal and other essential raw materials like Arsenic trioxide and selenium metal powder;

(b) whether it is also a fact that irregular supply of raw materials has resulted in non-fulfilment of the export orders from Gulf countries; and

(c) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No serious crisis is facing the Glass Industry of Ferozabad due to inadequate availability of quality arsenic trioxide or selenium metal powder. There is however a problem regarding railway transportation of coal.

(b) There is no such information with Government.

(c) Import of Arsenic trioxide is permitted under OGL and adequate stock of Selenium metal powder is available with Hindustan Copper Ltd.

Regarding coal, railway movement is done on a system of priorities in which the supply to this industry has a low position. However, a coal dump has been opened there from which additional supplies are available.

Economic and industrial development in the country

1027. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Planning Commission set up to identify the reasons for backwardness in economic development has identified the lack of "transport infrastructure" as the main reason for lack of economic and industrial development in any region;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Planning Commission for the adequate provisions of finances for the development of rail and road transport infrastructure in such regions; and

(c) if not, whether any such step would be taken by the Commission and how soon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Lack of transport infrastructure has been recognised as one of the several reasons for lack of economic and industrial development in the backward regions.

(b) and (c). To remove gaps in the existing infrastructure in such regions, projects such as new railway lines and other communication systems are being considered from time to time for inclusion in the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans subject to the availability of resources.

Setting up of Cashewunt Processing Plants

1028. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has granted permission to some States to set up Cashewnut processing plants in their States;

(b) whether permission has been given to set up cashewnut processing plants in Orissa;

(c) if so, the name of the places where those cashewnut processing plants are going to be located; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) During the last three years this Ministry, has not granted permission to any State to set up any new Cashewnut processing plant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Abolition of tourist visas

1029. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
SHRI ASFAQ HUSSAIN:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish tourist visas;

(b) whether this decision was taken overruling the objections from the Ministry and protests from the hotel and travel trade;

(c) whether the Tourism Ministry also opposed this move;

(d) what are the main reasons for abolishing tourist visas;

(e) whether it is also a fact that recently some foreigners started indulging in unlawful activities in India; and

(f) if so, to what extent this can be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) Government have not taken any decision to abolish tourist visas.

(e) and (f) No reports have been reently received indicating involvement of some foreigners in unlawful activities. Appropriate action is taken in case anything adverse comes to notice

Thefts in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

1030. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of thefts in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan have lately been on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of theft cases detected during the last six months stating the cost of the articles involved; and

(c) the measures taken to check these thefts and to bring the persons concerned to book?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Five (5) cases of theft each were detected in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, during the years 1979 and 1980. In 1981 nine (9) cases of theft were detected. During the last six months (January—June, 1982) no case of theft was detected.

(c) Salesmen at the counters have been directed to be more vigilant during rush hours. During the Special Rebate Sales period when there is a heavy rush of customers more persons are employed at the counters. A Watchman has been posted at the gate to watch the customers and to prevent shoplifting. Besides, two or three persons are also deployed on the floor of the Bhawan to assist the customers and to keep a watch on them.

Directions and guidelines for distribution of cement

1031. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the directions and guidelines issued by the Central Government for distribution of Cement (i) at the fair/controlled prices and (ii) the open market cement prices under the dual pricing system; and

(b) the steps being taken to prevent diversion of fair-price cement to open market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A copy of each of the Press Notes dated 27th February, 1982, 21st April, 1982 and 7th May, 1982 indicating the categories of consumers eligible for levy cement is given at Annexure I, II & III. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—42/43/83). So far as non-levy cement is concerned, under the new policy announced by Government, cement manufacturers are free to sell this category of cement in any manner they like and as such there is no question of issuing any guidelines to them.

(b) With a view to preventing diversion of levy cement into the open market, cement producers have agreed to pack levy cement in jute bags having a distinct colour marking.

Rural development schemes

1032. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to closely link the rural development schemes under various departments and to muster financial resources for general rural development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan outlays on programmes and projects having a direct bearing on general rural development amount to Rs. 32,135 crores as given in the attached statement. In addition, outlays on other sectors like fertilisers, power and petroleum also have a bearing on general rural development.

In order to maximise the benefits from various rural development programmes, State Governments have been advised to establish effective linkages among these programmes at the district and State levels and to set up district level machinery for monitoring of all plan schemes.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Minimum Needs Programme	5656
2.	Agriculture	5695
3.	Rural Development	5364
4.	Speical Area Programmess	1480
5.	Irrigation and Flood Control	12160
6.	Village & Small Scale Industries	1780
	Total	32135

Indigenous T.V. sets for ASIAD 82

1033. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colour T.V. sets manufactured indigenously that will be available at the time of Asiad 82;

(b) whether Government propose to import colour T.V. sets for Asiad 82, if so, their number with terms and conditions and the time by which these would be available in the market with cost and mode of supply; and

(c) whether any comprehensive scheme has beer drawn for the manufacture of

colour Television sets, if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to make the colour television sets available at cheap rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). Government have launched a limited programme of local assembly of colour TV sets by established manufacturers of black and white TV sets for the Asiad. The details of the scheme are given in the enclosed *Annexure*.

One-time programme of assembly indicated above is based on the import of parts and components through ETTDC after standardizing and bulking, thus effecting substantial saving in foreign exchange. Details are given in the enclosed note.

Various proposals for importing CTV sets have been made but Government has not taken any decision.

Statement

Assembly of Colour T.V. for ASIAD

In order to enable established manufacturers of Black and White TV sets in the country to cater to the urgent requirements of ASIAD for Colour TV sets, Government has decided to give them facilities for import of components for Colour TV sets. For this purpose, Colour TV Picture Tubes, deflection components and integrated circuits will be offered by the ETTDC, who will arrange bulk import of the same on the basis of certain limited varieties to be decided on by Government and announced by ETTDC shortly. Actual User import assistance to the extent of Rs. 1250/- per CTV set will be given to all existing approved/licensed TV set manufacturers who have produced at least 5000 sets in 1981-82. The quantum of A.U. entitlement will be for CTV sets to the extent of 25 per cent of the number of B & W TV sets produced and cleared by excise authorities in the financial year 1981-82 in each approved/licenced manufacturing unit.

2. Request for import assistance under the scheme should be submitted to the Department of Electronics before 15-7-1982 with the following enclosures:

(a) Copy of industrial licence/Approval of capacity Small Scale Unit for manufacturing B & W TV sets, duly certified.

(b) Statement of Production of Black & White TV sets in the Financial Year 1981-82, supported by certified copies of excise clearance statements.

(c) Application addressed to CCI&E in Form 'A', for import of electronic components and parts for CTV sets subject to Pack Value of Rs. 1250/- per set and for a maximum number of sets limited to 25 per cent of the number of sets produced in the financial year 1981-82, CCI&E, after considering the applications reg. either issue an import licence or allow supplies for part of the requirements to be obtained from ETTDC.

(d) Challan in regard to application fees and other enclosures as required to accompany Form 'A' to CCI&E.

3. The number of sets to be produced before 30th Nov. '82 would be specified while granting import licence for components and parts.

4. The long term licesning policy for manufacture of Colour TV receivers is separately under formulation and will be announced soon. Action proposed in this Communication Note does not in any manner, create any rights or obligations vis-a-vis the long term licensing policy.

5. Import licence granted under the scheme would be utilised to get colour TV parts and components from ETTC, who will be offering two types of packs namely:—

(a) Packs at US dollar 123/128 from Far-Eastern sources. Based on turret type VHF Tuner.

(b) Packs at US dollar 128 (Approximately) from European sources including electronic tuner.

6. The distribution would be 50 per cent each in the above two categories.

7. The CTV sets to be produced under the scheme would be entirely based on the kits supplied by ETTDC and no additional accessories or frills would be added based on imported components.

8. Sale price to customers in Delhi including all taxes as applicable in Delhi would be as follows:

(a) CTV set with turret Tuner: Rs. 7,500.

(b) CTV set with electronic Tuner: Rs. 8,000

In other cities the prices may vary depending on the local tax-structure.

9. All sets under the scheme would be produced by November 30th, '82.

10. No other import facility would be used to manufacturers in Colour TV sets or colour TV monitors outside this programme.

Supply of imported T.V. Tubes

1034. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the cost of imported T.V. tubes to be supplied to television manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of T.V. tubes manufactured indigenously and the shortfall in supply; and

(d) how far the imported T.V. tubes will go to meet the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Government imports Black and White T.V. tubes through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) and supplies them to TV manufacturers. ETTDC, as a canalising agency, is constantly trying to negotiate with the foreign suppliers by bulking the requirements to get low prices for the tubes. As and when this benefit is obtained the same is passed on to the manufacturers of T.V.

(c) The estimated indigenous production of Black and White TV tubes in the current financial year is 3.50 lakhs nos. The expected shortfall in supply from indigenous sources is 1.50 lakhs. Replacement market of about 0.5 lakh will be extra.

(d) ETTDC is arranging to import T.V. tubes to meet the expected shortfall.

सौर, वायु और बायोगैस ऊर्जा के स्रोत

1035. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सौर, वायु और बायोगैस ऊर्जा स्रोतों का विकास करने के लिए अब तक उठाए गए और उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक ऊर्जा के उपरान्त स्रोतों के पृथक-पृथक विकास हेतु क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किए गए हैं और किस सीमा तक इन लक्ष्यों को पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने नये और नवीकरण ऊर्जा के स्रोतों के प्रयोग, समन्वयन और नीतियों व कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने हेतु ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त स्रोतों के आयोग की स्थापना की है । आयोग द्वारा की जाने वाली मुख्य क्रिया कलापों में अनुसंधान और विकास को तीव्र करना, पूर्ण रूप से विकसित टैक्नालोजी का क्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठापन और प्रदर्शन करना । औद्योगिक उत्पादन को तेज करने के लिए वित्तीय और संवर्द्धनात्मक उपाय करना, समयबद्ध, उद्देश्य अभिमुख अनुसंधान व विकास और उत्पाद/आदि-प्रारूपा विकास के लिए केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना तथा इन टैक्नालोजियों के बारे में जागरूकता का सृजन करने के लिए जनता सूचना कार्यक्रम समाहित है । जिन नवीकरणीय

ऊर्जा युक्तियों और प्रणालियों को पहले से ही विकसित किया जा चुका है उनके अन्तर्गत सौर जल तापन प्रणाली, सौर फसल शुष्कक, सौर इमारती लकड़ी की भट्टी, सौर पंप, सौर कुकर, सौर आसवन एकक, पानी निकालने व अन्य प्रयोगों के लिए सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय सैल, पवन पंप, परिवार, समुदायों/संस्थाओं के लिये अपयुक्त बायोगैस संयंत्र, बैटरी से संचलित गाड़ियां तथा नयी सूक्ष्म जल एककों के नए डिजाइन आते हैं। देश व्यापक क्षेत्र प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जा रहा है जिससे इन युक्तियों और प्रणालियों को बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापारिक उत्पादन और व्यापक उपयोग में प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है।

(ख) छठा पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक जिले में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रदर्शना एककों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त स्रोतों के आयोग द्वारा, विभिन्न राज्यों के 75 जिलों में सौर, पवन और जैव गैस पर आधारित 240 से भी अधिक प्रदर्शन एककों को पहले से ही स्थापित किया गया है। और अधिक स्थलों के चुनाव के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों से बातचीत चल रही है।

Beneficiaries under special component plan for scheduled caste in Orissa

1036. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are directly benefited in Orissa out of the financial assistance under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the programmes under Scheduled Caste Component Plan in Orissa during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It has been reported by the Government of Orissa that as per the available information 1,28,674 Scheduled Caste families have been directly benefitted under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and during 1982-83 upto end of May, 1982.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The State's Special Component Plan document for the Scheduled Castes contains programmes in different sectors; the number of schemes/programmes in the Special Component Plan runs into several scores. However important Sectors of the State Plan under which various programmes have been brought into the Special Component Plan are: Integrated Rural Development programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Drought Prone Area Programmes, Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom, Sericulture, Leather, Fisheries.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Programme	No. of Scheduled Caste familes directly benefitted under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.
1	2	3
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	40,227
2	Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme . . .	27,850
3	Agricultural Programme	164

1	2	3
4	Horticultural Programme.	4,375
5	Horticutural Backyard Plantation	16,000
6	Fishery Programme	3,720
7	Soil Conservation Programme	312
8	Community Shallow tube wells and energisation of dug wells .	1,200
9	Leather Industries including collection of raw hides . . .	2,442
10	Handloom Programme	12,171
11	Animal Husbandry Programme	2,966
12	Sericulture Programme	1,080
13	Khadi & Village Industries	137
14	Other Income generating Schemes	16,030
	TOTAL	1,23,674

Subsidies provided in ITDPs in Orissa

1037. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidies provided under different schemes (individual benefiting schemes) in Integrated Tribal Development Projects areas in Orissa are only meant for tribals or other weaker sections of the society can also avail of the same benefits;

(b) the practice in other States in ITDP programmes in providing such subsidies for individual benefiting schemes; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) In Orissa subsidies provided for individual benefiting schemes in ITDP areas are given to tribals as well as persons belonging to other weaker sections.

(b) and (c). According to available information, no uniform policy is followed in the States. While in some States like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal, the subsidy is also admissible to other weaker sections, in Sates like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and the U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar, the individual beneficiary schemes are meant only for tribals in the tribal sub-plan areas. Percentage of subsidy varies from State to State and among different sectoral programmes.

Implementation of bonded labour system (Abolition) Act

1038. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government with regard to the progress made in the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act by various State Governments;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by Government where

the progress in the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act is found unsatisfactory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has since completed the Evaluation Studies in respect of 9 States and their Report is being finalised. Government had requested the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi to conduct Evaluation Studies in respect of Tehri Garhwal district in U.P. in 1978-79 and Monghyr district in Bihar, Jabalpur in M.P. and Koraput district Orissa in 1979-80. Their reports have since been received by Government. Government are keeping a close watch on the progress made with regard to implementation of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 by the various State Governments by monitoring periodical reports from them.

(c) Reports from States are analysed and State Governments are advised to take suitable action, wherever necessary. The importance and urgency of identification of bonded labour and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers have been repeatedly stressed on the State Governments at Conferences of the State Labour Ministers as well as Labour Secretaries and State Governments are taking all steps to fully implement the provisions of the Act. Besides, a Central Standing Committee on Bonded, Migrant and Casual Labour has been set up to monitor progress of the implementation of the Provisions of the Act.

Price rise of Vehicles

1039. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the price of automotive vehicles have increased substantially during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details of price variation of important brands of vehicles during the last ten years; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Some of the manufacturers have reported that the models of vehicles have changed since 1972 or that the currently popular models were introduced less than ten years ago. It would, therefore, be more realistic to compare price increases over the last five years, *i.e.* between 1977 and 1982. On this basis, the price increases of some of the premier vehicles are indicated below:

Vehicle	Price increase reported by manufacturers (Rs. approx.)
Truck chassis	
i) Tatas	72100
ii) Ashok Leyland	83600
iii) Standard	20500
iv) Mahindra & Mahindra	27500
Matador vehicle	27500
Cars	
i) Ambassador	26500
ii) Premier Padmini	37300
Scooters	
i) Bajaj	1800
ii) Vijai Super	1800
iii) Lamby	1800

(c) Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need to hold the price line and to avoid price escalations. The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices which was asked by Government to look into the matter has submitted its reports in regard to commercial vehicles, passenger cars etc. These reports are under examination.

Crisis in Industries of Rajasthan

1040. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether big and small industries are seriously affected due to the power crisis in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss of production in industries and the steps Government propose to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). During the current year, Rajasthan has faced a power crisis mainly due to the outage of both the nuclear units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) which meets about 40 per cent of the State's power requirements. Different categories of industries have been subjected to varying degrees of power cuts. In view of the acute power shortage in Rajasthan, assistance has been rendered to the State by supply of power from the Central sector, Badarpur Thermal Power Station. There has been an improvement in the power supply position with the commissioning of RAPS unit II on 27th June 1982. The loss in industrial production in Rajasthan as a result of the power crisis has not been quantified.

Termination of the pact with Davy McKee of U.K. to set up Steel Plant in Orissa

1041. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently terminated the pact with the Devy McKee of UK to set up Orissa Steel Plant on turn-key basis;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for terminating the contract, the estimated cost likely to escalate as a result of delay in taking up the project;

(c) whether Government propose to claim damages from the firm concerned for backing out of its commitments; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternate arrangements, if any, made by Government for the construction of the steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since M|s. Davy McKee of UK went back on its quotation of August, 1981, which was the basis for the issue of Letter of Intent, the Government of India cancelled the Letter of Intent. It is too premature to give any estimate regarding the cost escalation of this project.

(c) As no formal contract was concluded with the party, the question of claiming any damages from them does not arise.

(d) The Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited will execute this project in the same manner as Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is being constructed by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam.

Secret Documents Recovered from Residences of Officials

1042. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether copies of secret documents pertaining to the various Ministries were recently seized from the residences of certain officials and a senior liaison officer of a private company;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the nature of the documents recovered from the residences of these persons; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). According to the information available, copies of official documents including some secret/confidential documents relating to some Ministries have been seized by the Central Bureau of Investigation during searches of the residential and office premises of certain Government officials and the Resident Manager of a private company in connection with two cases registered by the CBI on 12-5-1982. Investigation of both the cases is in progress.

Beginning of Advanced Course in Computer Science

1043. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) proposes to start an advanced course in Computer Science to meet the shortage in the field of Computer Engineering and Computer Systems;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) how far it will meet the requirement in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a 3 year part-time (6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.) diploma programme in computer science and applications with intake at level of Bachelor's degree in engineering/Grad IETE, M.Sc. (Physics/Maths) and any other equivalent degree. Preference is given to sponsored candidates. The courses include computer systems organisation programming, numerical and statistical methods, operations research, DBMS, Data communications and several computer applications. The programme has begun in May, 1982 with about 90 students/year.

(c) It will partly meet the shortatage in the field of computer science. About 90 students will come out after three years.

Frequent break-downs in R.A.P.P.

1044. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recurring trouble at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project near Kota is due to basic defects in the equipment;

(b) whether it is a fact that these equipments were supplied by Canada even before it had tried them on its own plants;

(c) whether it is a fact that the project unit-I had 251 break-downs since it was commissioned nine years ago and the unit-II has 24 break-downs in less than two years and has since been closed down on 4th March, 1982;

(d) the production capacity of the two units and its utilisation; and

(e) the steps taken to put the two units on a sound footing to eliminate frequent break-downs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There were no basic defects in the equipment supplied by Canada.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Unit I has had 255 outages since it was commissioned and Unit II had 43 outages.

(d) Each of the two units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has a capacity of 220 MWe. The cumulative capacity factor is 41.8 per cent for Unit-I and 35.11 per cent for Unit-II.

(e) A committee of Experts has been appointed to make a technical assessment of the working of the Station.

Achievements under the Minimum Needs Programme in Himachal Pradesh

1045. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the main achievements regarding the items covered by the minimum needs programme in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent in this regard by the Central Government as also the amount utilized by the State Government; and

(c) the amount being allotted to the State during the ourrent financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Details of physical achievements under the various items covered by the Minimum Needs Programme are given in Statement I annexed.

(b) The outlay on these items is shown in Statement II annexed.

(c) The amount allotted during the financial year 1982-83 is indicated in Statement III annexed.

Statement-I

Minimum Needs Programme—Physical Achievement

Programme	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Electrification	Nos.	113	186	200
2. Rural Roads	Kms.	373	436	437
3. *Elementary Education*	'000			
i) Enrolment to:				
a) Glasses I—V	,,	512	526	836
b) Glasses VI—VIII	,,	176	187	198
ii) *Adult Education*				
Participants (15—35)	Adult Nos.	19787	20000	22000
4. *Rural Health*				
P. H. C.	Nos.	56	77	77
Sub-Centres	Nos.	810	810	960
5. *Rural Water Supply*				
Villages covered—piped water supply	Nos.	1301	1315	1009
6. *Housing for Rural Landless*				
Persons benefited	Persons benefited	19	44	80
7. *Nutrition*				
Beneficiaries—Mid-day meals	Nos.	22500	37500	17500

SOURCE: Draft Annual Plans—Himachal Pradesh—Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Statement-II

Minimum Needs Programme – Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Programme	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Approved	(Actuals)	Approved	(Actuals)	Approved	(Revised)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural Electrification . .	60·00	46·27	60·00	75·28	60·00	60·00
Rural Roads . . .	530·00	746·30	600·00	600·00	640·00	640·00
Elementary Education .	115·00	113·83	185·00	163·55	160·00	242·00
Adult Education . . .	5·00	5·00	7·00	2·54	4·00	4·00
Rural Health . . .	69·00	48·38	110·00	83·30	137·00	163·00
Rural Water Supply . .	415·00	665·09	650·00	607·00	717·00	707·00
House-sites for Rural landless	15·00	8·00	20·00	0·22	5·00	0·50
Environmental imporvement of slums	..	5·00	5·00	5·00	8·00	5·00
Nutrition . . .	30·00	39·65	37·00	70·23	27·00	27·00

Statement-III

Minimum Needs Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

Programme	1982-83 Approved outlays
Rural Electrification	66·00
Rural Roads	640·00
Elementary Education	350·00
Adult Education	3·00
Rural Health	139·50
Rural Water Supply	844·00
House-sites for Rural landless	0·70
Environmental improvement of slums	5·00
Nutrition	42·00

Setting up of a Language Commission

1046. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is envisaged to set up a Language Commission and a Committee comprising of MPs under Article 344 of the Constitution after the passage of every ten years;

(b) if so, the number of Language Commissions set up so far alongwith the dates when they were set up and the names of the Chairman and other members in each Commission;

(c) the main recommendations made by each Commission and the action taken by Government on them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the likely date by which a new Language Commission would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a). No, Sir. There is a provision in Article 344(1) of the Constitution that the President shall at the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement constitute a Commission. It is also provided in Article 344(4) and (5) of the Constitution that a Committee of Parliament on Official Language shall be constituted to examine the recommendations of the Commission.

(b) One Language Commission has been set up so far. It was constituted on 7th June, 1955. The names of the Chairman and other members of the Commission are given in Statement I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4244/82].

(c) The main recommendations of the first Language Commission are given in Statement II. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4244/82].

(d) In accordance with the provisions of Article 344(4) & (5) of the Constitution, a Committee of Parliament on Official Language was constituted in 1957 which submitted its report to the President. After considering the report, the President issued an order which *inter alia* contained items like constitution of Official Language Legislative Commission, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, arrangements for translation of statutory and non-statutory literature, and training of the Central Government employees in Hindi; etc.

(e) In order to ensure implementation the recommendations made by the first Language Commission, the President issued an order on 27th April, 1960 and necessary action is being taken on the items included in the order. In the circumstances, constitution of second Language Commission is not considered necessary for the present.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

1047. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases for the sanction of Swatantrata Samman Pension have been finalised during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and the current financial year to date;

(b) if so, the number of the Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned this pension State-wise (with the name of the district concerned).

(c) the number of cases for which claims have been rejected alongwith the grounds on which they have been rejected State-wise for each year; and

(d) the number of cases, State-wise still pending for decision and the reasons for delay in the disposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of Samman pensions sactioned State-wise is as per statement-I.

(c) The number of claims rejected since the beginning of the scheme in 1972 is given State-wise as per Statement-II. The claims are rejected on one or more of the following grounds:

(i) Claim of suffering not supported by documents acceptable within the provisions of Scheme.

(ii) Imprisonment/detention being less than six months (3 months in case of women|SC|ST applicant under liberalised Scheme effective from 1-8-80).

(iii) Suffering not in connection with Freedom Movement.

(iv) Submission of false documentary evidence.

(v) Premature release on tendering apology.

(vi) Participation in movements| mutinies not recognised as part of the national freedom struggle.

(d) The number of cases still pending for decision is given Statewise as per Statement-II These cases are pending for verification reports from the State Governments and will be finalised as soon as the same are received. Most of these claims have been filed under the liberalised pension Scheme effective from 1-8-80.

Statement I

Name of the State	No. of santioned cases		Current financial year upto
	1980-81	1981-82	31-5-82
1. Andaman & Nicobar	1	32	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	16	78	15
3. Arunachal Pradesh	..	2	..
4. Assam	7	27	10
5. Bihar	68	467	4
6. Chandigarh	..	14	1
7. Delhi	34	94	3
8. Goa.	10	46	1
9. Gujarat	25	60	74
10. Haryana	5	53	2
11. Himachal Pradesh	8	6	1
12. J&K	9	32	3
13. Kerala	9	20	2
14. Karnataka	40	499	99
15. Madhya Pradesh	13	88	2
16. Maharashtra	83	413	190
17. Manipur	..	..	..
18. Meghalaya	..	1	..

1	2	3	4
19. Mizoram	..	..	..
20. Nagaland	..	..	..
21. Orissa	11	41	5
22. Pondicherry	1	24	2
23. Punjab	39	209	17
24. Rajasthan	4	36	4
25. Tamil Nadu	18	113	5
26. Tripura	27	32	..
27. Uttar Pradesh	64	399	99
28. West Bengal	154	61	74
29. INA Personnel.	943	575	393
Total:	1579	3422	1007

Note: The total number of applications received under the liberalised pension scheme effective from 1-8-80 upto 31-3-1982, the last date is 174896.

Statement II

Name of the State	No. of rejected cases (out of total application received from commencement of the scheme upto 31-5-82)
1	2
1. Andaman & Nicobar	32
2. Andhra Pradesh	7900
3. Arunachal Pradesh.	10
4. Assam	9259
5. Bihar	32434
6. Chandigarh.	36
7. Delhi	823
8. Goa.	1482
9. Gujarat	2944
10. Haryana	650

1	2
11. Himachal Pradesh	499
12. J&K	1106
13. Kerala	9182
14. Karnataka	3366
15. Madhya Pradesh	3755
16. Maharashtra	8790
17. Manipur	44
18. Meghalaya	35
19. Mizoram	..
20. Nagaland	3
21. Orissa	3970
22. Pondichery	963
23. Punjab	5065
24. Rajasthan	606
25. Tamil Nadu	3861
26. Tripura	737
27. Uttar Pradesh	4344
28. West Bengal	9687
29. INA Personnel.	10358
TOTAL:	121348

Note: The total No. of applications received since the commencement of the Scheme from 15-8-1972 upto 31-3-1982 is 424090.

Statement III

Name of the State	No. of pending cases (out of total applications received from commencement of the scheme upto 31-5-82)
1	2
1. Andaman & Nicobar	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	7850
3. Arunachal Pradesh	25

1	2
4. Assam	9743
5. Bihar	39572
6. Chandigarh	25
7. Delhi	184
8. Goa.	816
9. Gujarat	53
10. Haryana	434
11. Himachal Pradesh	216
12. J&K	1029
13. Kerala	18002
14. Karnataka	5348
15. Madhya Pradesh	611
16. Maharashtra	12681
17. Manipur	38
18. Meghalaya	16
19. Mizoram	..
20. Nagaland	10
21. Orissa	6494
22. Pondicherry	506
23. Punjab	1906
4. Rajasthan	1655
25. Tamil Nadu	689
26. Tripura	5863
27. Uttar Pradesh	50165
28. West Bengal	3061
29. INA Personnel.	
Total:	170844

Note : The total no. of applications received since the commencement of the Scheme from 15-8-1972 upto 31-3-1982 is 424090.

Desecration of spot of Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom at Birla Bhavan, New Delhi

1048. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few days back the hallowed spot of Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom at Birla Bhawan, New Delhi, was used by some miscreants for urination;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated and the culprits apprehended; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKASUBBAIAH): (a) No such case has been reported to the Delhi Police. Gandhi Memorial Trust Birla Bhawan has also not received any complaint in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The local Police has been advised to keep a liaison with the management of the Birla House to prevent any such mischief.

Mandal Commission's Report

1049. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mandal Commission's Report was sent to all the State Governments for necessary action;

(b) if so, when it was sent and by what time the State Governments were requested to take action;

(c) the details of the action taken so far by State Governments on the report, if any; and

(d) whether Central Government have fixed any date for the State Governments to take decisions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The Report of the Mandal Commission was sent to the State Governments on 15-4-1982 for their comments. The State Governments were requested to convey their comments at the earliest. The replie from the State Governments are awaitec The State Governments have been re minded in the matter.

People living below poverty line

1050. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the general test being applied to determine the poverty line among the people;

(b) how many people are below the poverty line at present; and

(c) how many people are expected to be brought above the poverty has by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) For identification of the poor, Planning Commission constituted "A Task Force on Projection of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" in 1977 which defined the poor as those whose per capita consumption expenditure lies below the midpoint of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The estimate of claorie intake is derived from food consumption pattern of the corresponding classes and the calorie content of the food items. This per capita consumption expenditure is then taken as the poverty line. Calorie norms as chosen above are estimated after taking into consideration the age, sex and occupational differentials in the total population.

(b) People below the poverty line in the year 1977-78, the latest year for which the information is available, is estimated at 252.77 million in rural areas and 51.84 million in urban areas.

(c) At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1979-80, total number of population estimated to live below the poverty line was 316.84 million. The Sixth Five Year Plan, through poverty alleviation and other allied programmes attempts to reduce the people below poverty line to 215.16 million. Thus, 101.68 million persons are expected to be brought above the poverty line at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Foreign assignments to Central Government officers in various interantional bodies

1051. SHRI P. D. SINGH:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government officers were given foreign assignments in various international bodies during the last three years and how many of them returned to their parent Ministries/Departments after the completion of their term of assignment;

(b) how many of the officers continue beyond the term of their assignments and how many of them got assignments elsewhere; and

(c) how many persons were given foreign assignments either on the verge of their retirement or immediately after their retirement stating the criteria for giving such assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Activities of Bavarias and Sansis Tribes in Delhi

1052. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the violent and criminal activities of the Bavarias and Sansi tribes in the Captal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check their criminal activities and to bring them to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). While majority of the Bavarias and Sansis now lead a settled life, some of them continue to indulge in heinous crimes. A strict police vigil on Bavarias and Sansis, who are on police records, is kept. Intelligence is also collected about their movements.

Production of Dairy Machinery by H.M.T.

1053. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools will diversify its production base to include dairy machinery;

(b) if so, whether any detailed plans have been drawn up for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). HMT has obtained an Industrial Licence for manufacture of Dairy machinery at Aurangabad. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 487.50 lakhs. Implementation of the project has already commenced.

Explosives recovered at Delhi Railway Station

1054. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a parcel containing four explosives and a letter was found in the Howrah godown of Delhi Main Railway Station during the month of April, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Parcel was sent to blow up a VVIP residence in the capital by one Shri B. P. Jain from Bhagalpur;

(d) if so, whether the ballistic experts from Central Forensic Science Laboratory have examined the same; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). On 28-4-82, the shed clerk, Delhi Main Railway Station reported to the Delhi Police that a wooden box wrapped in a gunny bag addressed to one A. P. Jain was received on 1-4-82 and no body had come to claim the same. He further stated that the box contained some round objects which appeared to be suspicious. The box was seized by the police and on opening it 4 country made bombs and a letter in Hindi, were recovered. The Hindi letter carried a salutation of Anand Marg and was purported to have been written by S/Shri Mannu Jain, Dhannu Jain and Ajodhya Prasad Jain of Nath Marg, Bhagalpur (Bihar). It was further stated in the letter that the bombs were sufficient to blow up the 'Sabha' of the Prime Minister.

(d) to (e). A case u/s. 4 of the Explosive Substances Act has been registered and the investigation is being conducted in collaboration with the Delhi Special Branch and the Bihar Police. The Ballistic Expert of Central Forensic Science Laboratory has opined that these were 4 country made bombs, made of four coconut shells containing black powder, waste paper, glass pieces and husk, and with wooden wicks sticking out of them. Further investigation is in progress.

Accumulated stocks of saleable steel

1055. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulated stocks of saleable steel of over 1.1 million tonnes is lying with the Steel Authoriy of India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for the proper utilisation and disposal of this accumulated stock of saleable steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Stocks of saleable steel in plants and stock yards of SAIL as on 1-7-82 were 1.149 million tonnes (provisional).

(b) A part of these stocks are covered by offers and delivery orders. The following steps have been taken to improve sales:—

(i) Steps are being taken to change the product — mix of SAIL plants keeping in view the market needs;

(ii) The end-use declaration provision under clause 7 of Iron & Steel Control Order for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with;

(iii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed;

(iv) Old/unsold stocks are being disposed of to customer, including traders, by displaying availability on Notice Boards;

(v) On certain items, rebates are being given by main producers;

(vi) On certain items, credit to customers is being given;

(vii) Non-saleable defective items are being disposed of by tender;

(viii) Export possibilities are being explored; and

(ix) Customer contact has been intensified.

Besides, the Central Marketing Organization has been advised to create markets in the country and abroad both on the basis of various forms of steel usage and promote production of import-substitution items.

Setting up of Steel Plants outside the country

1056. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a chain of steel plants outside the country;

(b) if so, the names of those countries who have given such offers;

(c) whether the Central Marketing Organisation, Iron and Steel Controllers' Organisations and Steel State Industry Directorate under the Steel Authority of India Limited are involved in the process of demand assessments and demand projections; and

(d) if so, full details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Joint Plant Committee holds periodic meetings with Central Marketing Organisation of Steel Authority of India Limited, Steel Control Organisation and major consumers to make year to year demand assessments. For 1982-83, Joint Plant Committee have assessed the likely demand of steel as 10.95 million tonnes and the likely availability as 9.82 million tonnes. The shortfall in different categories will be covered by imports.

Cement Plant Project at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh

1057. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given its clearance to the proposal of the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) for the setting up of a Cement Plant project at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether Government have sought World Bank assistance for this project;

(d) if so, the details and terms of such assistance;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that the project would be implemented in collaboration with a Japanese Company;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether it is a fact that two earlier contenders were ignored at the instance of the World Bank; if so, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a one million tonne cement plant by the Cement Corporation of India at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh was approved by the Government in 1980 with a total estimated cost of Rs. 56.77 crores.

(c) and (d). There was a proposal to seek World Bank assistance for setting up

of this project. However, since the implementation of the scheme was getting delayed, it was decided to drop the proposal.

(e) and (f). The order for plant and machinery for clinker package has been placed with M/s. ACC Babcock Limited recently. M/s. A.B.L. have a collaboration with M/s. Mithshubishi of Japan. The Corporation does not have any foreign collaboration for this project.

(g) As the Cement Corporation of India are implementing the project on their own without the assistance from the World Bank the question of ignoring tenders at the instance of World Bank does not arise.

"Indo-US agreement for transfer of technology to India"

1058. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited USA recently to negotiate some agreements for transfer of technology to India:

(b) if so, the specific objectives of his mission;

(c) how far these were achieved; and

(d) whether the technologies are to be purchased outright or to be applied for manufacture in India by US private companies for export purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The Minister of Science & Technology recently visited United States in response to the invitation of Secretary, Department of Commerce, USA. The opportunity of his visit was also utilised for visiting major R&D laboratories and technological institutions concerned with developments in additional sources of energy, viz., photovoltaic, wind energy and coal gasification as well as those concerned with new developments in electronics and computers. The Minister of State also met groups of Indian scientists and technologists in different parts of USA.

The Minister of State also met representatives of US companies in Washington concerned with science and technology.

The Minister of State, in addition to getting acquainted with current developments in areas mentioned above utilised the opportunity to inform scientists and technologists of Indian origin of the various new fiscal incentives and simplified procedure available for overseas Indians intending to invest in India. Many Indian scientists in addition to expressing interest and possibility of such investment, manufacture for software export from India also evinced keen interest in keeping contacts with sicentists working in India in important fields of basic as well as applied sciences. No agreement was concluded for outright purchase of technology or for application in manufacture in India by US Companies.

Setting up of steel supply centres in U.P.

1059. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel supply centres set up by the Steel Authority of India in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up one more steel supply Centre either at Bareilly or Haldwani or Moradabad to ensure regular and systematic supply of steel to meet the demand of Rohelkhand, Garhwal and Kumaun divisions of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the time by which this Centre is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the other alternative measures being taken by Governmnet to ensure regular and timely supply of steel according to the demand of the above divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) SAIL has four stockyards in UP (one each at Kanpur, Allahabad, Ghaziabad and Agra). IISCO, a subsidiary of SAIL, has one stockyard at Ghaziabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The requirements of Rohelkhand, Garhwal and Kumaun Divisions of U.P. are being met from the stockyards at Ghaziabad and Kanpur.

Improvements in stenography Trade

1060. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert had given some suggestions to the Directorate General, Employment and Training for making improvements in stenography trade course; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important suggestions related to:

(i) Specialised training in shorthand and typing.

(ii) Improvement in teaching methods of shorthand systems.

(iii) Proper text-books for the trade.

(iv) Brief outlines of syllabus and scheme of examination.

(v) Enhancement in training period from one year to two years, etc.

The suggestions were mostly meant for Secretariat courses in Polytechnies. However, these suggestions were taken into consideration by the Trade Committee while finalising the syllabus for Stenography trade.

Revision of India's satellite programme

1061. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's satellite programme is being revised in view of certain troubles being encountered by INSAT-IA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to maintain domestic communications through satellites, the country will be going in for two more satellites in the next two or three years; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) As a result of excess expenditure of on-board fuel during orbit-raising and the additional expenditure of fuel resulting from the non-deployment of the solar sail, the useful on-orbit life of INSAT-IA is expected to be abuot 2.5 years. As a consequence, actions to bring forward the replacement spacecraft for INSAT-IA are under study.

(b) and (c). The launch of the second INSAT-I spacecraft (INSAT-IB) is scheduled, as per original plans, in July, 1983. The INSAT-IB was conceived as an active on-orbit spare satellite. However, as a consequence of the reduced life of INSAT-IA, INSAT-IB is now expected to perform the functions of INSAT-IA which after IB launch will become the spare. The question of what other steps are to be taken in the context of the reduction in the life of INSAT-IA are under detailed consideration.

राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी नीति

1062. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी नीति को स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इसे देश के सभी भागों में लागू करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) (क) से (ग). सरकार ने अभी तक राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी नीति को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है। तथापि, 25 मई, 1982 को आयोजित न्यूनतम मजदूरी (केन्द्रीय) सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक में, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1946 की अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले रोजगारों में श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी की परिकल्पना का पूर्ण समर्थन किया था। इस परिकल्पना को ठोस रूप देने के प्रश्न पर अभी निर्णय दिया जाना है।

Facilities for import of picture tubes etc. for manufacturing of colour T.V. sets

1063. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities provided in regard to import of picture tubes and other components to manufacturing units in the country;

(b) the approximate value of components to be imported and from which countries and the foreign exchnge allocation set apart for this venture; and

(c) what is the estimated demand of colour TV sets for Asiad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). To cater to the urgent requirements of ASIAD only, the Government have decided to allow import of components for colour TV sets for assembly by established manufacturers of Black and White TV sets. The provisions of the policy for the ASIAD requirements are set out in a communication sent to all TV set manufacturers, a copy of which is enclosed. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4245/82.]

(c) According to the assessment of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the demand for colour TV sets for ASIAD would be around 1 lakh sets.

Small Scale Industries

1064. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units functioning in India as in 1971-72 and 1981-82, State-wise;

(b) what is the average growth in small scale industries;

(c) the number of districts in each State which are industrially backward; and

(d) the stesp being taken for setting up small scale units in the districts and what facilities are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The number of small units registered were as follows:—

as on 30-11-73 = 1,59,321

as on 31-12-81 = 5,22,662

State wise details are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) The average annual growth in the number of units during the period 30th November, 1973 to 31st December, 1981 was about 28 per cent.

(c) 247 districts in the country have been identified by the Central Government as industrially backward. State-wise break-up is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) The following incentives and facilities are being provided for setting up of small scale units in these districts:

(i) Concessional finance from financial institutions.

(ii) 15 per cent capital subsidy on fixed investment in 101 specially backward districts which has been raised to 20 per cent for the units for North Eastern Region.

(iii) Special facilities for import of raw material, components and parts.

(iv) Supply of machines on hire chase basis on liberalised terms fr NSIC.

(v) Subsidy on technical consultancy services.

(vi) A deduction of 20 per cent from profits while computing their total income for income-tax purposes.

(vii) Relaxation in setting up industries for items which are not to be encouraged in other parts of the country.

(viii) Availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support.

(ix) 50 per cent subsidy on transport cost of raw materials and finished products in certain remote and hilly areas etc.

Statement I

Number of registered Small Scale Units.

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of SIDO Units	
		As on 30-11-73	As on 31-12-81
1	2		3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,999	25,047
2	Assam	1,139	4,152
3	Bihar	6,368	25,046
4	Gujarat	11,599	31,676
5	Haryana	5,361	23,492
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,729	6,087
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,332	7,824
8	Karnataka	7,062	20,174
9	Kerala	6,903	19,418
10	Madhya Pradesh	8,727	39,723
11	Maharashtra	17,338	37,250
12	Manipur	518	3,422
13	Meghalaya	179	393
14	Nagland	46	366
15	Orissa	2,163	9,586

1		2	3
16	Punjab	14,827	40,735
17	Rajasthan	8,055	30,359
18	Tamil Nadu	18,547	36,666
19	Tripura	275	1,188
20	Uttar Pradesh	13,939	38,853
21	West Bengal	16,904	1,04,099*
22	Sikkim	..	36
23	Andaman & Nicobar	..	137
24	Arunachal Pradesh	12	189
25	Chandigarh	349	1,090
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	132
27	Delhi	5,327	12,107
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	641	1,666
29	Laccadive's Minicoy & Minidive Islands	..	..
30	Mizoram	84	599
31	Pondicherry	362	1,150
	Total	1,59,321	5,22,662

*As on 31-3-81

Statement—II

List of Industrially Backward Districts Selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institution

Name of the State	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	14	1. Anantpur 2. Chittoor 3. Cuddapah 4. Karim-Nagar 5. Khammam 6. Kurnool 7. Mehbubnagar 8. Medak 9. Nalgonda 10. Nellore 11. Nizamabad 12. Ongilla (Prakasam) 13. Srikakulam 14. Warangal
Assam	7	1. Cachar 2. Golapur 3. Kamrup 4. Mikir Hills 5. North Cachar Hills 6. Nowgong 7. Lakhimpur

1	2	3	
Bihar	16	1. Bhagalpur	9. Saran
		2. Champaran*	10. Nalanda
		3. Darbhanga*	11. Aurangabad
		4. Muzaffarpur*	12. Nawadah
		5. Palamau	13. Gaya
		6. Purnea*	14. Bhojpur
		7. Saharsa	15. Begusarai
		8. Santhal Parganas	16. Monghyr
Gujarat	10	1. Amreli	6. Kutch
		2. Banaskantha	7. Mehsana
		3. Bhavnagar	8. Panohmahals
		4. Broach	9. Sabarkantha
		5. Junagarh	10. Surendernagar
Haryana	4	1. Bhiwani	3. Jind
		2. Hissar**	4. Mohindergarh**
Himachal Pradesh . . .	7	1. Chamba	5. Lahaul & Spiti
		2. Kangra*	6. Solan
		3. Kinnaur	7. Sirmur
		4. Kulu	8. Una
Jammu & Kashimr . . .	10	1. Anantnag	6. Ladakh
		2. Baramula	7. Poonch
		3. Doda	8. Rajori
		4. Jammu	9. Srinagar
		5. Kathua	10. Udhampur
Kerala	5	1. Aleppey	4. Trichur
		2. Cannanore	5. Trivandrum
		3. Malapuram	
Karnataka	11	1. Belgaum	7. Mysore
		2. Bidar	8. North Kauara
		3. Bijapur	9. Raichur
		4. Dharwar	10. South Kanara
		5. Gulbarga	11. Tumkur
		6. Hassan	
Madhya Pradesh . . .	36	1. Balaghat	17. Mandsaur
		2. Bastar	18. Morena
		3. Betul	19. Narsimhapur
		4. Bilaspur	20. Panna
		5. Bhind	21. Paigarh
		6. Chhatarpur	22. Raipur
		7. Chindwara	23. Rajnandgaon
		8. Damon	24. Rajgarh
		9. Datia	25. Raisen
		10. Dhar	26. Ratlam
		11. Dewas	27. Rewa
		12. Guna	28. Sagar
		13. Hoshangabad	29. Seoni
		14. Jhabua	30. Shajapur
		15. Khargone	31. Shivpuri
		16. Mandla	32. Sidhi
			33. Surguja
			34. Tikamgarh
			35. Vidisha
			36. Sehore

1	2	3
Maharashtra	13	1. Aurangabad 2. Bhandara 3. Bhir 4. Buldhana 5. Chanderpur 6. Colaba 7. Dhulia 8. Jalgaon 9. Nanded 10. Osmanabad 11. Parbhani 12. Ratnagiri 13. Yeotmal
Manipur	5	All the 5 districts.
Meghalaya	3	Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills*.
Nagaland	3	1. Kohima 2. Mokokechung 3. Tensang
Orissa	8	1. Balasore 2. Bolangir 3. Dhenkanal 4. Kalahandi 5. Keonjhar 6. Koraput 7. Mavurbhanj 8. Phulbani
Punjab	5	1. Bhatinda* 2. Gurdaspur 3. Hoshiarpur 4. Ferozepur** 5. Sangrur
Rajasthan	16	1. Alwar 2. Banswara 3. Barmer 4. Bhilwara 5. Churu 6. Dungarpur 7. Jaisalmer 8. Jalore 9. Jhunjhunu 10. Jhalawar 11. Jodhpur 12. Nagaur 13. Sikar 14. Sirohi 15. Tonk 16. Udaipur
Sikkim	4	1. Gangtok 2. Mangan 3. Gyalshing 4. Namchi
Tamilnadu	9	1. Dharmapuri 2. Kanyakumari 3. Maduri 4. North Arcot 5. Ramanathapuram 6. South Arcot 7. Thanjavur 8. Tiruchirapalli 9. Pudukkottai
Tripura	3	All the 3 districts
Uttar Pradesh	38	1. Almora 2. Azamgarh 3. Badaun 4. Bahraich 5. Ballia 6. Banda 7. Barabanki 8. Basti 9. Bulandshahr* 10. Chamoli 11. Deoria 12. Etah 13. Etawah 14. Faizabad 15. Farrukhabad 16. Fatehpur 17. Garhwal 18. Ghazipur 19. Gonda 20. Uttar Kashi 21. Hamirpur 22. Hardoi 23. Jalaun 24. Jaunpur 25. Jhansi* 26. Mainpuri 27. Mathura 28. Moradabad 29. Pilibhit 30. Pithoragarh 31. Pratapgarh 32. Rai Bareli 33. Rampur 34. Shahjahanpur 35. Sitapur 36. Sultanpur 37. Tehri Garhwal 38. Unnao & Dadri Tehsil of Ghaziabad District.
West Bengal	13	1. Bankura 2. Birbhum 3. Burdwan 4. Cooch Behar 5. Darjeeling 6. Hoogly 7. Jalpaiguri 8. Malda 9. Midnapur 10. Murshidabad 11. Nadia 12. Purulia 13. West Dinajpur

1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar .	1	Entire area
Arunachal Pradesh . .	1	Entire Area
Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	1	Entire Area
Goa, Daman & Diu .	1	Entire Area
Lakshdweep . . .	1	Entire Area
Mizoram	1	Entire Area
Pondicherry . . .	1	Entire Area**

* District as it existed prior to its recent reorganisation.

** District as reorganised recently.

Increase in Dowry Deaths in Delhi

1065. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a rise in the dowry deaths in the capital; if so, the number of such cases during the last six months and action taken in the matter;

(b) whether in some cases, the police act in collusion with the inlaws of the helpless girls who are the victims; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The comparative figures for the first 6 months of the current year and corresponding period of the last 2 years, as indicated below, shows that there has been increase in the number of dowry death cases reported to the Delhi Police:—

Period	No. of dowry death
1.1.82 to 30.6.82	19
1.1.81 to 30.6.81	11
1.1.80 to 30.6.80	9

Investigation in all the case of 1982 is in hand.

(b) and (c) It is denied that the Police act in collusion with the accused. Any complaints in this regard can be brought to the notice of the higher police authorities or of the Delhi Administration for appropriate remedial action.

Disintegration of State Services from All India Services by J&K

1066. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has decided to start the process of disintegration of the State Services from All India Services; and

(b) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Starting of INSAT-IA Operation

1067. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Solar Sail of INSAT-IA is still got stuck up and consequently the expected life span of the satellite will be considerably reduced;

(b) if so, whether the INSAT-IA satellite will become fully operational and it will be utilised, as expected, in respect of communications relating to radio, television, weather forecasting etc.; and

(c) when the INSAT-IA operations will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Satellite is operational and is being progressively utilised for Communications, Radio/Television, Weather Forecasting.

Complaints against Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar

1068. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have received many complaints including from the Member of Parliament against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar;

(b) is it also a fact that some of the complaints consist of specific charges against him disclosing the identity of the Establishments and places;

(c) if so, what are the details and what are the charges; and

(d) whether Government will investigate the matter of such serious nature and will also punish the man responsible for this misconduct and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have informed that some complaints have been received. The allegations relate to misuse of staff car, decoverage of certain establishments, reduction of penal damages, allotment of separate code numbers to contractors' establishments etc.

(d) The complaints are being inquired into.

Setting up of Steel Mills in Karnataka

1069. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Steel mills operating in private sector in the State of Karnataka and the names thereof;

(b) whether some more applications are pending with Government from the private enterprises for setting up steel mills; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There are nine licensed mini steel plants operating in Karnataka. The names are as follows:

1. M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation, Bangalore.

2. M/s. Bhoruka Steel Ltd., Bangalore.

3. M|s. Brindavan Alloys Ltd., Bangalore.

4. M|s. Canara Steel Ltd., Mangalore.

5. M|s. Canara Workshops Ltd., Mangalore.

6. M|s. Kap Steel Ltd., Bangalore.

7. M|s. Nava Karnataka Steel Ltd., Bangalore.

8. M|s. Saroj Alloys & Steel Ltd., Hospet.

9. M|s. Shimoga Steel Ltd., Bangalore.

(b) and (c) No application from private enterprises for setting up new mini-steel plant in Karnataka is pending with the Government.

Transfer of Intelligence Personnel

1070. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 170 intelligence personnel have been transferred in various parts of the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the employees of the Intelligence Bureau have since formed an association;

(d) whether the association has been granted recognition; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employment in the Intelligence Bureau entails all-India transfer liability. Transfers in the Intelligence Bureau are made in public interest for administrative and operational reasons. Compassionate grounds are also given due consideration.

(c) to (e) A section of the employees of the Intelligence Bureau have formed a so called "Intelligence Bureau Employees Association". This "association" has not been recognised and the matter is *sub-Judice*. On the other hand, Government has set up staff councils both at the headquarters and in the regional units of the Intelligence Bureau for discussing with staff the ways and means of solving their problems.

Revitalizing of Employment Exchanges

1071. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for revitalizing the Employment Exchanges in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to link employment opportunities in Public Sector Banks and Public Sector Units with the Employment Exchanges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Employment Exchanges at present are under full administrative and financial control of the respective State Governments|Union Territory Administrations. The Government of India is only responsible for laying down policy and procedure to be followed by the Employment Exchanges. The recommendations made by the Mathew Committee set up to examine the working of the Employment Exchanges and suggest suitable remedial measures in this regard have already been passed on to the State Governments for implementation.

(b) Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, and the Rules framed thereunder, all employers in the public sector are required to notify their vacancies to the local Employment Exchange. Filling up of the vacancies is, however, governed by executive instructions. Public Sector Undertakings are required to fill up their vacancies from the Employment Exchanges for the posts in the pay scale the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800|-. The Public Sector banks are to fill up only vacancies of sub-staff through Employment Exchanges.

Proceedings Against Economic Offenders

1072. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single State or Union Territory has proceeded under section 110 of Cr. P.C. against economic offences like hoarding, black-marketing, denial of Provident Fund untouchability, adulteration, smuggling, usury etc. so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being undertaken to start such proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (a) No, Sir. A statement about the proceedings instituted under section 110 Cr. P.C. against economic offenders during the last three years, based on the information received so far from the States|Union Territory, is attached.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Proceedings launched under section 110 Cr. P. C. during the years—		
		1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	1	6	2
2.	Manipur	2	7	Nil
3.	Orissa	21	17	Not available.
4.	Punjab	87	113	86
5.	Rajasthan	1	6	5
6.	Uttar Pradesh	388	372	182
	UNION TERRITORY			
	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	1

Call Given by National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions Against Labour Bills

1074. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the call given by the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions to observe 'Anti-Labour Black Bills' on the opening day of the Monsoon Session of Parliament; and

(b) did Government discuss with the trade unions before bringing these amending Bills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes.

(b) A series of meetings were held with all concerned interests including the trade unions.

Collaboration for Mopeds and Scooters with China

1075. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has evinced keen interest in Indian technology specially that related to cheap mopeds and scooters in that country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed upon any joint proposals for collaboration with respect to technology sharing and common benefits between the two counries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) It is reported that a three member delegation of the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited China in May-June, 1982 and held discussions with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade on Expansion of mutual trade and joint collaboration between the two countries. Among other things, the Indian side proposed to Chinese side the possibility of establishment of a joint venture in China for manufacturing mopeds and scooters with Indian capital and know-how. It is reported that the Chinese side agreed to consider the proposals.

(b) No, Sir. No formal proposal has been received by the Heavy Industry Ministry from the Chamber.

Sacrilege in Religious Places in Delhi

1076. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sacrilege in religious places in Delhi reported in the recent pas ;

(b) the intentions behind this; and

(c) the preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 8 such cases were reported to the Delhi Police in the past three months.

(b) The intention appears to be to create tension among different communities.

(c) Police in plain clothes as well as in uniform have been deployed near the places of religious worship.

Exploitation of Sea

1077. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans for exploitation of the 3000 km. long coastal sea for power generation, improving fish catch, mining minerals like limonite and culturing sea weeds; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, AND ENVIORNMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Surveys in this regard are in progress and a detailed profile of Ocean Development is under preparation.

Cadre review of IPS Officers

1078. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken in hand cadre review of IPS officers with a view to improve their career prospects;

(b) if so, whether the IPS officers will also be considered for selected secretariat jobs; and

(c) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) In terms of Rule 4(2) of the IPS (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Central Government make a tri-annual cadre review in consultation with concerned State Governments so as to make requisite alteration in the strength and compositions of the respective cadres. However, in order to improve the promotional prospects of IPS officers, the Central Government have suggested to the State Cadre authorities that they could come up with proposals for encadrement of higher posts through mid-term reviews.

(b) and (c). IPS officers are also posted on suitable Secretariat posts in the Govt. of India. The Govt. of India have also suggested to the State Governments to post IPS officers in State Secretariat jobs.

Establishment of Regional Research Laboratory on Rubber utilisation in India

1079. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Dr P. S. Bhakuni and an Indian Scientist now settled in USA had earlier been invited by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for advising it on the establishment of a Regional Research Laboratory on Rubber utilisation in India;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of Dr Bhakuni and what action has so far been taken for implementing his recommendations;

(c) when will the above laboratory be established and the total amount to be spent initially on it; and

(d) the location of the laboratory recommended by Dr. Bhakuni?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Dr R. S. Bhakuni was invited during 1975-76 by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for a short terms assignment for preparing a Management Investment Report for the proposed automobile Tyre Research Design & Development Centre (TRD & DC). He submitted his Report in June, 1976.

(b) to (d). The Report was examined and was also circulated to various Departments/Organisations for their comments which were examined at length and were referred to the Ministry of Industry in January, 1978. Most Industrial Research Associations set up jointly by Industries and partially subsidised by the Government are now under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry.

Complaint Regarding Harassment of Scientists at BARC

1080. DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a publication of the employees of the Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre (BARC) Trombay complaining of harassment of scientists;

(b) whether a large number of scientists have resigned in the last three years from the BARC; and

(c) the particulars of those who have so resigned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An article entitled "Causes of Frustration of BARC Scientists" has been published in the April 1982 issue of the BARCOA Bulletin, a publication of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officer's Association.

(b) No, Sir. In the year 1979, 1980 and 1981, 69 82 and 98 scientific officers/engineers have resigned as against the staff strength of 3309, 3424 and 3512 respectively in that category. The percentage

of resignations for three years works out to 2.1 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 2.8 percent respectively. These numbers are not considered large especially in view of enbanced job opportunities available outside Government.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4256|82.]

Relaxation of Control on Paper

1081. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper industry has urged the Government to relax control on it to enable it to meet the demand; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have received representations from the paper industry that the production of white printing paper at the statutory price of Rs. 4200|- per tonne is imposing a financial strain.

(b) The price control on paper applies only to thirty per cent of the total production of paper and paper board, in respect of the large integrated pulp and paper mills covered by the Order. The representations received are under constant examination.

Shut down of Baroda Heavy Water Plant

1082. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times of 28 May, 1982 have been varified by Govt. that India's atomic energy programme is being sought to be systematically sabotaged in several critical sectors;

(b) if so, whether the shut down in the heavy water plant at Baroda was the latest of such incidents causing suspicion;

(c) whether Baroda Heavy Water Plant shut down for nearly two months would mean a crushing blow to the plants of the DAE for running the first reactor at Madras Atomic Energy Power Plant;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in regard to this; and

(e) by what time the Baroda Heavy Water Plant is likely to resume the work and what security measures have been taken by the Govt. to see that our energy plants are not sabotaged by foreign elements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRIC AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Govt. is aware of the Press report, but does not subscribe to the view that India's atomic energy programme is sought to be systematically sabotaged in several critical sectors as alleged in the report.

(b) No, Sir. The shut down of the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda was on account of labour unrest.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Normal maintenance work has commenced at the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda, which is expected to resume production by end of July, 1982. Necessary security arangements exist at all vital installations and plants.

Steps to increase production of mini Steel Plants

1083. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mini steel plants are currently at the cross-roads

with the rising costs of several of its inputs, low capacity utilisation, coupled with sluggish demand for their products;

(b) if so, whether in addition to this, shortage of power and coal also added to the problems of these steel plants;

(c) whether mini steel plants have reduced their capacity of production?

(d) what steps Government propose to take to help these mini steel plants for increasing production and their full capacity utilisation;

(e) what are the mini steel plants that are facing the problems; and

(f) by what time Government are confident to settle this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (f). There has been a general increase in the prices of various inputs for the industries, including the steel industry. The production of mini steel plants has to some extent been affected due to shortage of power. No complaints have, however, been received about shortage of coal. Though there may be shortfall in production of units in certain states due to non availability of adequate power, there has been an overall increase in the total production of the mini steel plants in the country during the last 2 years as given below :—

1980-81	19,53,656
1981-82	20,31,907
April-May'82 (Prov.)	3,45,230

In order to enable the mini steel plants to increase their production, Government have permitted liberal imports of ferrous melting scrap and sponge iron, the primary raw Material for these units. Additionally, these units have also been allowed facilities of diversification for production of all grades of carbon and alloy steels and setting up of captive rolling mills, as a measure of forward integration.

Closure of Hirakud Uuit of Indian Aluminium Company

1084. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the temporary closure of Hirakud unit of Indian Aluminium Company since the beginning of June, 1982 resulting in the lay-off of about 350 workers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop this huge loss of Aluminium ingots production to the national economy when a slogan for higher production and productivity is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The aluminium smelter of the Indian Aluminium Company Limited at Hirakud was shut down on June 1, 1982, on account of shortage of power. According to the Company 300 workmen were laid off including 80 workmen who had earlier been laid off on April 1, 1982. The lay-off was effected on a rotational basis in order to mitigate the hardship of the workmen.

The Government of India have requested the State Government to resume power supply to the smelter as early as possible. The Company has lifted the lay-off fully on June 21, 1982 on expectation of resumption of power supply.

Bonded Labour Rehabilitation office in Dehadun (U.P.)

1085. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Office (Dehradun) and the Tribal Welfare Authority were established;

(b) amount spent each year since then;

(c) amount spent on establishment and for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and for tribal welfare;

(d) number of bonded labour in the eight development blocks of the three districts of Dehradun, Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal where the Rehabilitation office was opened and scheme launched and number of bonded labour freed by the end of 1981; and

(e) nature of help and amount given to each bonded labour for his rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMVIR): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की लड़कियों और बहिनों के लिए विवाह अनुदान

1086. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 जनवरी से 15 जुलाई, 1982 तक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की लड़कियों और आश्रित बहिनों के विवाह के लिए कितनी धनराशि विवाह अनुदान के रूप में दी है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे अनुदान दिए गए हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Security Arrangements for foreign missions

1087. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Security for foreign missions inadequate" as published in the Indian Express dated June 6, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was an earlier attempt on the life of Kuwaiti First Secretary Mustafa Al Marzook before he was shot dead at his residence on Friday, June, 1982;

(c) whether the First Secretary had lodged an FIR with Delhi Police on May 9, when an armed man tried to break into his house;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Police on the said FIR; and

(e) the detailed statement with regard to the security arrangements made for each of the foreign Missions|Embassies located in the capital and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the tragedy which occurred on 4 June does not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On 9-5-82 Mr Mustafa Al Marzook, First Secretary in the Embassy of Kuwait, informed the Police Control Room about the presence of an intruder at his residence. On receipt of this information, a Sub-Inspector from Police Station Malviya Nagar reached his residence. A cook of the said house reported to him that at about 9 A.M. while he was in the kitchen, he noticed a youngman, who appeared to be a foreigner with a pistol in his hand at the rear gate of the house. The intruder wanted the door to be opened. The door was however not opened.

A case under Section 451|506 IPC dated 9-5-82 was registered at Police Station Hauz Khas. The area was searched but in spite of best efforts the intruder could not be traced.

(e) The mobile and foot patrolling has been intensified and posting of armed pickets at strategic points in the areas

inhabited by foreign Missions and Diplomats has been made. Police guards have been posted at the Foreign Missions| Residence of Diplomats facing any potential threat.

Vellur news print factory facing difficulties

1088. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news print factory at Vellur, Kottayam is facing any difficulty due to disruption in the supply of raw material; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure steady supply of raw material to the factory?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gap between production and demand of Paper

1089. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the production and demand of paper; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). At present the domestic production of paper and paper board is adequate to meet the demand of the consumers. Additional capacity is also likely to materialise to meet domestic requirements during the Sixth Plan period.

Protest by various Trade unions against Labour Bills

1090. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in a joint letter addressed to the Scretary, Ministry of Labour, the CIT, AITUC, HMS, BMS, UTUC and TUCC have objected to the 4 labour Bills introduced in the last session of Parliament without consulting the trade unions despite earlier assurance given by him; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes.

(b) The amendment proposals are the outcome of the discussions Government had been holding with the representatives of the Trade Unions since February, 1980 and the amendments by and large relate to only those aspects of the laws where there was more or less consensus of views among concerned interests.

Activities of Ameritan Public Health Expert near Halwara IAF base

1091. SHRI SUNIL MATITRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American public health expert whose activities near the Indian Air Force base at Halwara were stopped by the Home Ministry in 1974, managed to continue his association with several Government agencies and participated in top level meetings; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to information available, an American scientist, headed a group of scientists working on a research project on community health in the rural areas around Narangwal in district Ludhiana (Punjab). The project was closed down in 1974. Subsequently the American scientist has visited India, participated in scientific meetings and met scientists and Government officials.

Settlement of strike and lockout cases during 1979 and 1980

1092. SHRI SUNIL MATTRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the State-wise percentage of total cases of strikes and lockouts settled by the intervention of State Governments in terms of conciliation in 1979 and 1980 separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The requisite information is being collected from the concerned authorities and the same will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Indentification of bonded labour

1093. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of bonded labour identified in different States; and

(b) what steps have been taken to further identify the bonded labours in different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to figures furnished by the State Governments the total number of identified labourers in different States is 1,39,494 as on 31-3-1982.

(b) State Governments have been requested to take prompt measures to identify the existence of bonded labourers through the following:—

(i) through house-hold surveys by the Revenue Department with the help of available agencies;

(ii) through survey|census being undertaken for identifying target groups for allotment of house sites|houses;

(iii) by integrating the surveys with the preparation of village plans under the Rural Development Programme; and

(iv) by intensive studies and surveys undertaken in respect of stone quarries and brick kilns.

Rules and procedure for allotment of steel to new factories in cooperative sector

1094. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the rules and procedure laid down for allotment of steel for the construction work of new factories being set up in co-operative sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): New factories in the Cooperative Sector have to register their demand for steel with the producers' stockyards. Cooperative units in the small scale sector have to register their demand with the State Small Industries Corporations.

मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले का औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाना

1095. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले का औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : खंडवा जिले को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित नहीं किया गया है । पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूची में परिवर्तन करना, यदि कोई हुआ तो, सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के संबंध में बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई औद्योगिक छितराव सम्बंधी रिपोर्ट जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है, पर सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Setting up of second steel plant at Daitari in Orissa

1096. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to set up second Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down before the new company which has taken up the charge to set up the Steel Plant; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The new steel plant in Orissa will be set up at Daitari. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. will be responsible for project implementation and MECON will be the Consultants. The site for the plant has been selected and action had been initiated for acquisition of land. Progress has been made for soil testing and linkage of essential raw materials. Preparation of the feasibility report has been taken in hand.

Rural unemployed at the end of 5th Plan

1097. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated figures of unemployment in the rural areas of the country at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps already taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the unemployment in the rural areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) State-wise details of programmes undertaken or proposed to be undertaken for achieving the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) As per the 32nd Round Survey of the NSSO, the size of rural unemployment (usual status) in the age group of 5+ was estimated at 6.64 million in 1977-78.

(b) and (c). Various schemes included in the Sixth Plan under different sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Village and Small Industries, etc. are expected to reduce unemployment in rural areas. In particular, programmes like National Rural Employment Programme (NPEP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) are expected to generate sizeable employment opportunities in the rural areas. These programmes are being implemented in all the States.

Silicon-Aluminium Alloys Plant at Chhatrapur, Orissa

1098. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evaluation for construction of Silicon-Aluminium Alloys Plant at Chhatrapur in Ganjam district, Orissa has been taken up by the Soviet team of experts on behalf of U.N. Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) if so, when the evaluation work is expected to be completed; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A Soviet team of experts has been engaged by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation to prepare a feasibility report for a Silicon-Aluminium Alloys plant based on siliminite concentrate produced by the Indian Rare Earths Limited at Chhatrapur, Orissa. The feasibility report is expected to be submitted by October, 1982.

Security force for Banks

1099. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most Bank branches do not have any security force on their premises and day light robberies have become a normal feature of big cities;

(b) whether any study has been made on the pattern of crime, frequency and extent of a raids on banks; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check this disturbing trend and evolving effective security system and tighten up law and order administartion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to information made available by the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), many bank branches do not have any security force on their premises. There has been an increasing trend in robberies and dacoities involving banks;

(b) and (c). A Committee has been set up to study and report on the creation of a banks Security Force. The Committee has collected material on the incidence of bank robberies and the outcome of investigations into them. Ministry of Finance have issued guidelines from time to time to the Banks on security and the Police are in continuous touch with the Bank authorities to strengthen the security arrangements.

Plight of Plywood Labour in Assam as a Result of Ban on Movement of Plywood

1100. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the plight of nearly 25,000 workers of Plywood industry in Assam and their families who are once again facing penury and starvation as a result of the decisions of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland State Governments to ban movement of Timber to Assam's plywood industries; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The information which has been called from the State Government concerned will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Eviction Notices to Retrenched Workers of Kudremukh Iron Ore Mines, Karnataka

1101. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn that while the question of absorption of retrenched workers of Kudremukh Iron Ore Mines (Karnataka), Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., in other projects is still pending, the Estate Officer, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., Kudremukh has issued eviction notices to the employees; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). M|s Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) had awarded a contract to M|s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited (HSCL) for construction work at Kudremukh. On completion of the work, M|s. HSCL had retrenched surplus workers in September, 1980. All the retrenched employees except 91 had vacated the quarters allotted to them at Kudremukh Project. The Estate Officer issued notices of eviction to the defaulters. No question of absorption of these workers in other units of HSCL is pending with them. 36 more persons have already vacated the quarters. It would be advisable for the remaining persons to vacate the quarters in the unauthorised occupation.

Extension of Minimum Wages Act to Child Labour

1102. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum to bring child labour within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour have not received any memorandum to this effect. However, the Minimum Wages Act already provides for the fixation of minimum rates of wages for children employed in any scheduled employment. Such wages have been fixed in several cases.

House-hold surveys to locate bonded child labour

1103. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to launch house-hold surveys to locate bonded labour;

(b) if so, how Government propose to free and rehabilitate these bonded labourers after locating them together with the details of the scheme, if any; and

(c) if no such scheme exists, whether Government are going to have any scheme to rehabilitate bonded labourers after their location through house-hold surveys, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) We have recently advised the States to make fresh efforts for identification of bonded labour which may include bonded child labour through surveys|census|studies by various agencies. State Governments would also be collaborating with the National Sample Survey Organisation in the proposed quinquinnial survey on employment and unemployment during their 38th round (July 1983—June 1984), and they have been advised to take advantage of the opportunity for collection of data on the existence of bonded labour;

(b) Bonded labour system stands abolished on the commencement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Powers have been vested in the District Magistrates to ensure that the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act are properly carried out. Vigilance Committees at the sub-divisional and the District levels have been set up by the States Governments to assist the sub-divisional magistrate and the district magistrate in implementing the provisions of the Act which includes freeing bonded labourers, providing for their economic and social rehabilitation etc.

There already exists a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers with matching central assistance on 50:50 basis since 1978-79. The rehabilitation programme envisages land based/non-land based or skill/craft based schemes and delivery of income generating units such as agricultural implements and inputs, animal husbandry inputs like milch cow/buflalo, goats, sheep, pigs, mules etc.

(c) does not arise.

Workers, participation in management

1104. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the State Governments to prove the industrial harmony through effective implementation of the schemes of workers participation in the public sector units; and

(b) if so, which States have accepted the directions of the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) In course of a series of meetings as also through written appeals Central Government have been impressing repeatedly on all the State Governments and Union Territories for effective implementation of the scheme of workers' participation in management in all undertakings including public sector, to whom the schemes of 1975 and 1977 apply.

(b) All State Governments/U.T. Administrations have accepted the Scheme of workers' participation in management in principle.

Observance of the year 1982 as the Productivity Year

1105. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the specific steps taken for the observance of the year 1982 as the "Productivity Year"?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): With a view to achieving the objectives of the 'Productivity Year', Government have introduced a scheme which gives a positive production orientation to the industrial economy. The salient features of the scheme are contained in the Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 10/97/81-LP dated 21st April, 1982. These are re-capitulated briefly below:—

(1) All industrial units would report their production in the five financial years ending and including 1981-82 and if their best production plus one-third thereof during any one of these years is higher than the licensed capacity plus 25 per cent, the capacity would be re-endorsed on the licences to the extent of best production achieved plus 1/3rd thereof.

(2) The units will have again an opportunity of further re-endorsement of capacity on 31-3-83 if they achieve a higher level of production during the year 1982-83 than the re-endorsed capacity.

(3) The scheme will not apply to lines of production reserved for small scale sector, pesticide formulation as also to those industries which are subject to special regulation and licensing on grounds of structural balance or scarcity of raw materials (vanaspati, milk foods, leather, matches, alcholic drinks etc..)

(4) MRTP and FERA Houses can avail of the scheme only in respect of industries included in Appendix—I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 where their participation has been framed as a part of national policy.

(5) All applications for such re-endorsement of capacity were to be submitted to the Government latest by 30th June, 1982.

2. In regard to public sector, Government have taken several measures to achieve the objective of "1982 as the National Productivity Year";

(a) Regular performance reviews are held with the Chief Executives wherein various aspects relating to better capacity utilisation improvement in management and generation of internal resources are thrashed out.

(b) Revised formats have been prescribed to reflect the programme performance control of each public sector undertaking.

(c) Monitoring meetings are held regularly wherein aspects like production snags, identifying and dovetailing various forms of interdependence within the production lines, are examined and remedial action taken. The production programmes including analysis of the net work chart are reviewed periodically by the Boards of Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) Importance has been given to make labour aware of its productivity with reference to bench mark in similar industries.

Liquidaion of Dacoit Gangs

1106. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made during the past three months in liquidating the dacoit gangs operating in Madhya Pradesh; Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and other surrounding areas; and

(b) what was the Central Government's role in the anti-dacoits operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Maintenance of law and order and prevention of crime including dacoity, is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government have been assisting the States by making available to them Central forces, vehicles etc. on the requests received from the State Governments to augment their resources for anti-dacoity operations. The progress made in containing inter-State dacoity menace is also reviewed with the senior officers and Chief Ministers of the three States from time to time.

Wages of workers of RBHM jute mills, Katihar (Bihar)

1107. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the nationalised R.B.H.M. Jute Mills, Katihar (Bihar) were receiving wages as per recommendations of the Bengal Award even before nationalisation of the Mill;

(b) whether wages have been increased under the Bengal Award with effect from 23 February, 1979 and this increase in wages has not been implemented in the R.B.H.M. Jute Mills, Katihar so far;

(c) whether increased wages under the Bengal Award are paid to the workers of the five jute mills out of the six nationalised jute mills and if so, the names of those mills; and

(d) the time by which the increased wages under the Bengal Award will be implemented in respect of the workers of the R.B.H.M. Jute Mills, Katihar (Bihar), and if it is not proposed to do so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (c). The information has been called from the Government of Bihar which is the appropriate authority in this case. It will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the extremely low productivity of R.B.H.M. Unit and the persistent cash losses being incurred by the Mill, extension of the Bengal Award to the Mill could be considered only along with suitable rationalisation and modernisation of the Unit.

Allotment of code numbers to contractors in Bihar by regional P.F. Commissioner

1108. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of contractors employed in TISCO, TELCO, Bokaro Steel Plant, Utkal Automobiles, Noamundi Iron Ore Mines, Indian Tube Company, Indian Cable Company and others in Bihar have been allotted separate code numbers for personal benefit of Regional Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details of such contractors since 1980 to date alongwith the number of employees employed therein and number of subscribers under PF scheme;

(c) whether the Regional P.F. Commissioner has personally verified the records and is satisfied with the percentage of the membership in each case where 7A notices have been issued by him, if so, the details of each case since 1980;

(d) whether the Commissioner has dropped all proceedings under section 7A without verifying the question of eligibility; and

(e) if so, what action is proposed by the Government to enquire into each case of contractors including departmental action against the Commissioner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन

1109. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार को उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग ने कुल आठ प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं । पहले प्रतिवेदन पर 6 जून, 1979 को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था । सम्मेलन में हुए निष्कर्षों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेजा गया था शेष रिपोर्टों में निहित सिफारिशें/निष्कर्ष सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Plan for development of Steel Industry

1110. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up working group to prepare a long term plan for the development of the Steel Industry till 2000 A.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A Working Group has been set up to prepare the long term profile of the steel demand and the development programme of steel industry upto the turn of the century (2000AD). Its terms of reference are:—

1. To formulate a perspective plan for the development of steel indusrty in the country upto the turn of the century taking into account, among other factors particularly the following:—

(i) the demand and its pattern that is likely to develop,

(ii) the need to provide infrastructural support to other sectors of economy,

(iii) the infrastructural support viz. raw materials power, transportation facilities that would be required and the financial resources necessary for implementation of the development plan,

(iv) the technological options that may be available and strategy most suited to Indian conditions.

2. To suggest measures that may be adopted for development of such manufacturing, technological and managerial capabilities as may be required for implementing the development plan.

The Working Group has held two sittings.

Meeting of the Minimum wage advisory (Central) Board in Delhi

1111. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 11th meeting of the Minimum Wages Advisory (Central) Board was held in Delhi on 25-5-82;

(b) if so, the names of those who attended the meeting; and

(c) decisions/recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two Statements giving the names of the persons who attended the meeting and the main conclusions of the Board are appended.

Statement

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE 11TH MEETING OF THE MINIMUM WAGES (CENTRAL) ADVISORY BOARD HELD ON THE 25TH MAY 1982.

(i) A report on the fixation, revision and implementation of minimum wages by State Governments and Centre should be circulated to the members of the Board.

(ii) There should be a provision for charging interest for delayed payment of minimum wages.

(iii) A national minimum wage based on the minimum needs of the workers should be fixed in respect of employments not covered by the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.

(iv) A V.D.A. formula should be attached to the minimum wages for adjustment due to rise in the cost of living. The formula need not be uniform for the whole country. Each State Government may evolve a formula of its own.

(v) Ways and means should be found for effective enforcement of minimum wages.

(vi) The State Governments may be advised to set up tripartite committees at local levels to secure effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

(vii) The suggestion to grant interim relief pending fixation of minimum wages at Rs. 500/- per mensem or Rs. 17/- per day was not considered possible.

(viii) Employments where wages are fixed largely by collective bargaining may not be deleted from the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, in order that those employees who are not covered by collective bargaining agreements may not be deprived of the benefit of coverage under the Minimum Wages Act.

(ix) Where minimum wages have been fixed in respect of any scheduled employment it should be open to the parties to enter into negotiations and to agree upon higher wages.

Statement II

List of the persons who attended the 11th meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board held on the 25th May, 1982.

1. Shri Bhagwat Jah Azad, Labour Minister, New Delhi . Chairman

Ministry of labour

1. Shri Dharam Vir . . . . . Deputy Labour Minister
2. Shri B. G. Deshmukh . . . . . Secretary
3. Shri R. K. A. Subrahmanya . . . . . Additional Secretary
4. Shri K. M. Tripathi . . . . . Director
5. Shri Madan Mohan Singh . . . . . Deputy Secretary
6. Shri P. N. Razdan . . . . . Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)
7. Shri C. L. Kalsi . . . . . Information Officer

Independent Members of the Board

1. Dr. K. N. Prasad,

   Professor and Head of the Department of Economics,
   Patna University,
   Patna—800005.

2. Justice C. T. Dighe (Retd.)

   Ex-Presiding Officer,
   Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
   Shalaka, 9th Floor, Flat No. 109,
   Maharshi Karve Road, Opp. Cooperage,
   Bombay—400 021.

3. Shri Bimal Sinha,

   Member,
   Tripura Vidhan Sabha,
   P.O. Kamalpur, North Tripura Distt,
   Tripura.

4. Shri Ajit Nimbalkar,

   Commissioner of Labour,
   Commerce Centre,
   Tardeo,
   Bombay—400 034.

5. Shri V. K. Majotra,

   Labour Commissioner,
   Government of Madhya Pradesh,
   Indore.

6. Shri Dharam Vir,

   Labour Commissioner,
   Labour Department,
   Government of Rajasthan,
   Jaipur.

7. Shri Mukhtiar Singh,

   Joint Secretary to the Government of Bihar.
   Labour & Employment Department,
   Patna.

II Employers' Representative

1. Shri Jagdish Kapur,

   Executive Director,
   Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.,
   Atlas Nagar, Atlas Road,
   Sonepat—310 001 (Haryana)

2. Dr. Y. R. Singh,

   C/o. Dujodwala Industries Ltd.,
   821/813, Tulsiani Chambers,
   212, Nariman Point,
   Bombay—400 021

3. Shri R. P. Nevatia,

   Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.,
   Bajaj Bhavan (2nd floor),
   226, Nariman Point,
   Bombay—400,021.

4. Shri T. S. Gopalan,

   17, Lakshmana Chetty Street,
   Madras—600 017.

5. Shri K. N. Sirkar,

   Adviser, Indian Tea Association,
   Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhash Road,
   Calcutta—110 049.

6. Sardar Amarjit Singh Choudhary,

   M/s. Salwan Construction Company,
   D-21, N.D.S.E. Pt. No. II,
   New Delhi—110 049.

7. Shri R. K. Sharma,

   C/o M/s. S. K. Sarawagi & Co. (P) Ltd.
   P.B. No. 117, 25-8-156, Main Road,
   Vishakhapatnam—530 001.

8. Smt. Rukhsana Shaheen Alquadri,

   Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
   Ministry of Works & Housing,
   New Delhi.

9. Shri T. V. Nayar,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Mines,
New Delhi.

III *Employees Representatives*

1. Shri S. V. Gole,

General Secretary,
Indian National Municipal & Local Bodies Workers' Fedration,
Kamgar Karyalaya, Topiwala Lane,
Lamington Road,
Bombay—400 007.

2. Shri M. Veeraraghavalu,
President,
Chingleput District Tannery Workers' Union,
2, Poly Chetty Street,
Pallavaram, Madras—600 043.

3. Shri V. P. Marakkar,
President,
Ernakulam District Timber & Plywood Workers' Union, Edappally,
Cochin—682 024 (Kerala)

4. Shri Prabhat Kumar,

Joint Secretary,
Bimco Employees Union,
C/o D. H. Ansari,
170, Farrashi Tola, Near Gurdwara,
Bareilly.

5. Shri Mangelal Joshi,
General Secretary,
INTUC, Madhya Pradesh Branch,
Mukti Marg No. 2, Dewas,
Madhya Pradesh.

6. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour,
President,
Andhra Pradesh State Committee of All India Trade Union Congress,
3-5-912 Makhdoom Mohiuddin Marg,
Hyderabad—500 029.

7. Shri Kartar Singh,
President,
Punjab State Committee of All India Trade Union Congress,
29, MLA Flats, Sector 3,
Chandigarh.

Shri Prem Nath Sharma,

Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,
Shriji Sadan, Shankar Lane,
Khandivili,
Bombay—400 067.

9. Shri R. Umanath, M.L.A.,
10, Machiarpalayam,
Tiruchirapalli—3,
Tamil Nadu.

10. Shri Samarendra Kundu,
Soelpur Street,
Post Office/District Balasore,
Orissa.

11. Shri Brij Mohan Toofan,
Secretary,
Hind Mazdoor Sabha,
Nagindas Chambers,
167, P. D. Mello Road,
Bombay—400 038.

Extension of minimum wages act to children employed in unorganised sector

112. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Minimum Wages Act to children employed in the unorganised sector to prevent their exploitation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Act does provide for the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of child-

ren employed in the scheduled employments. Such wages have already been fixed in several cases.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में घाटा

1113. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के ऐसे बड़े उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जो पिछले चार वर्ष से लगातार घाटे में चल रहे हैं* और प्रत्येक को कितना घाटा हुआ और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक में सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और उन्होंने ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि ली हुई है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन पांच बड़े उपक्रम हैं जिनका ग्रास ब्लाक 50 करोड़ रु. से अधिक है । ये उपक्रम हैं -- भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, एच. एम. टी. लिमिटेड, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (एच. ई. सी.), सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड और हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन । इनमें से केवल हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन को पिछले चार वर्षों से लगातार घाटा हो रहा है । हानि की राशि और हानि के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :-

वर्ष	एच. ई. सी.
1978-79	27.75
1979-80	34.78
1980-81	51.13
1981-82 (अनंतिम)	34.00

हानि के कारण :

1. श्रमिकों की कम उत्पादकता ।
2. प्रबंधकीय कमियां तथा त्रुटियां ।
3. बिजली की अप्रयाप्त तथा रूक-रूक कर सप्लाई ।
4. धन की कमी ।
5. प्रणालियों संबंधी त्रुटियां ।
6. कम/असंतुलित क्रयादेश स्थिति ।

(ख) सरकार ने 31-3-1981 तक हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में 308.88 करोड़ रु. का अनुमानित निवेश किया गया है । इसमें से 147.09 करोड़ रु. कम्पनी द्वारा सरकार से लिए गए ऋणों के लिए है ।

Efforts to reduce unemployment among scientists

1114. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Applied Man power Research had pointed out the ever-growing under employment and under-utilisation of Scientific and technical man power in the country;

(b) whether Government had studied the report and formulated proposal to bring down unemployment of Science and technology personnel; and

(c) what are the avenues and programmes likely to be taken up to reduce unemployment of science talents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the problem of unemployment amongst S & T personnel in the country. Several measures have been taken to provide gainful employment to the S&T personnel. Some of these are:—

Government has set up a National S&T Enterpreneurship Board. The executive committee of the Board consists also of heads of agencies as well as of representatives of investment banks and State industrial promotion corporations. It is

hoped that banks and other financial institutions will give strong support to S & T personnel for providing products and services through the development of their own S&T skills and knowledge. It is also hoped hat these instituitons will create some special mechanism and funds earmarked for these purposes.

In the 6th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to estamlish a State Council of Science & Technology in each State under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Some States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. have already formed these councils. The total number of councils set up so far is 12. It is hoped that the councils would identify various research projects of advantage to the State and create opportunities for the S&T personnel. It is also hoped that they will provide resources so that the raw materials available in the State could be processed to higher value materials. These actions are expected to create further employment opportunities for S & T personnel.

The Government of India has introduced a series of incentives for industry to carry out research and development as well as provide investment in pilot plants in energy saving measures. Capital expenditure in all these cases qualifies for 100 per cent write off. In many cases additional allowance of 25 per cent is also available. Expenditure on research projects sponsored by industry in national laboratories and Universities after proper scrutiny by DST qualifies for deduction of 133 per cent of actual expenditure. Through a scheme of registration of R & D units in industry, special concessions have been given for import of research equipment. As a result of these measures, 717 research units have been registered and their number has steadily been increasing. These measures provide employment opportunities for scientists and technologists.

The 6th Five Year Plan provides for an investment of Rs. 25,000 crores for energy, about Rs. 12,000 crores for irrigation and a total investment of Rs. 97,000 crores in the public sector; substantial expansion of social services in infrastructure is also being envisaged. The construction activities as well as new industrial activities are likely to absorb a good proportion of engineers as well as those with skills such as welding, masonary, pipe fittings, electricians and instrumentation.

A directive had been issued to all the scientific departments to fill up the existing vacant scientific and technical posts.

The total outlay on S&T during the 6th Plan amounts to Rs. 3367 crores as against Rs. 1809 crores for the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The increased allocation is expected to generate greater employment opportunities for S&T personnel.

The scientists Pool Scheme operated by CSIR provides for temporary placement of Scientists, Technologists etc. with high academic records while they are looking for permanent employment.

Government has seen the paper presented by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research at the 68th Session of the Indian Science Congress Association at Varanasi in January 1981. No specific action is called for on the report.

Request of Rajasthan Government for more investment for tapping industrial potential

1115. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan State Government had urged to invest more in the State for tapping huge industrial potential as also its industrial backwardness; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In the recent past no such communication has been received from the Government of Rajasthan. However, State Government have, from time to time, been requesting for more investments in their respective States.

Industrial programmes are drawn up in consultation with the concerned State Governments and various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government,

keeping in view the industrial potential and resources of each State, within the overall framework and priorities of the Five Year Plan. The State Plans and Central Plans attempt an optimal utilisation of industrial potential and available natural resources in every State within the overall financial resources available. Specific schemes have been drawn up for encouraging growth of Industries in industrially backward districts.

Rise in unauthorised arms and ammunition

1116. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in the number of smuggled foreign made as well as local made unauthorise unlicenced fire arms ammunitions and other weapons in the country:

(b) how many smuggled foreign made and locally made unauthorised, unlicenced fire arms, ammunitions and weapons have so far been seized or recovered during last three years upto June 1982, State-wise;

(c) how many persons were arrested in this connection and in how many cases legal action was taken with result thereof; and

(d) how the seized unauthorised arms have been disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Allocation to Rajasthan for Component Plan programme

1117. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan in the year 1981-82 for implementing Component Plan programme in the State:

(b) the main programmes undertaken in the State of Rajasthan for the development of Harijans and other weaker sections under Component Plan programme in 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the total amount proposed to be allocated to Rajasthan under the component plan programme in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member wants to know about the funds provided by the State Government of Rajasthan in the Special Component Plan for 1981-82. The outlay brought into the Special Component Plan of Rajasthan for 1981-82 from the State Plan and finalised after discussion in the Planning Commission is Rs. 30.68 crores.

(b) The States' special Component Plan document for the Scheduled Castes contains programmes in different sectors. The number of Schemes/Programmes in the Special Component Plan runs into several scores. However important sectors of the State Plan under which various programmes have been brought into the Special Component Plan are Integrated Rural Development Programme. National Rural Employment Programme, Drought prone Area Programme, Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Khadi & Village Industries, Handloom, Sericulture, Leather, Fisheries.

(c) An amount of Rs. 38.00 crores has been proposed by the State Government of Rajasthan in their Special Component Plan for 1982-83. In addition to this the tentative allocation of Special Central Assistance to Rajasthans' Special Component Plan is Rs. 5.92 crores subject to variations on the basis of effort based criteria.

Joint co-ordination Committee on anti-dacoity operations

1118. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI BHEEKABHAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal under consideration to set up

a joint co-ordination Committee on anti-dacoity operations comprising of States of Madhya Pradesh , Rajasthan and and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) To ensure coordination among the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Raajsthan and Madhya Pradesh while dealing with inter-State dacoity menace, a Joint Coordination Committee comprising of the officials of the three States has been constituted and the Committee have been meeting from time to time to review anti-dacoity operations. Hence there is no proposal for setting up a Joint Coordination Committee on anti-dacoity operations under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of 'a' above.

Assam problem

1119. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh steps have been taken by Government to solve the long standing Assam problem;

(b) whether violent incidents have considerably increased during the recent past; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain law and order situation in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the 'orign-ers issue in Assam are continuing. An another round of the combined meeting of representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/ AAGSP is likely to be held soon.

(b) In an incident on June 9, 19 persons were killed and 35 persons injured as a result of bomb explosion in the Fatasil-Ambari market in Gauhati. Besides many cases of sabotage, intimidation, assault and violence have also been reported.

(c) The Government are fully seized of the situation and have taken several steps to tighten security and the law and order in the State.

Setting up of Industry in Rural areas

1120. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for setting up Industries in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). As far as the Central Government is concerned, a number of agencies such as the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Coir Board, National Small Industries Corpn., Developmen Commissioner (Handlooms), All India Handicrafts Board and the Silk Board have developmental programmes to assist in the setting up of appropriate cottage and small industries in rural areas of the country. To provide an integrated set of services to those wishing to set up industries in rural areas, the Central Government have sponsored the District Industries Centre Programme. Besides, the industries, services and business component of the integrated Rural Development Programme gives financial and other facilities to eligible persons belong poverty line in setting up industries in rural areas. As far as the DICs are concerned, the percentage of units set up in rural areas was 80.35 in 1979-80 and 74.73 in 1980-81.

Census of Non-Agricultural Occupations conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation

1121. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state: what are the findings of the nation-wide census of non-agricultural occupations conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation recently?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): According to the provisional results of the census of non-agricultural enterprises conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation in collaboration with the Office of the Registrar General, India and Sate Directorates of Economics & Statistics, in 1980 in all States and Union Territories (excluding Assam), there are 17.10 million non-agricultural enterprises having 49.58 million persons usually working in them. Rural areas account for as many as 58.7 per cent of the non-agricultural enterprises which employ 43.7 per cent of the total number of persons usually working. Enterprises employing at least one hired worker constitued 26.7 per cent and the remaining 73.3 per cent of the non-agricultural enterprises are of own-account nature. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest share (12.2 per cent) of the non-agricultural enterprises. About 65 per cent of the non-agricultural enterprises both in terms of number as well as usual employment are concentrated in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

Cement factories functioning in the country

1122. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cement factories functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the names of the States which are facing acute shortage of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The details are as under:—

Name of the State	Number of cement factories including Mini cement plants and white cement plants
1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	6
4. Gujarat	8
5. Haryana	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2
8. Karanataka	8
9. Kerala	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	9
11. Meghalaya	1
12. Maharashtra	2
13. Orissa	2
14. Rajasthan	6
15. Tamil Nadu	8
16. Uttar Pradesh	3
17. West Bengal	1

(b) There is a general shortage of ce- ment in al lthe States/Union Territories.

Allocation for welfare of CS/ST and other weaker sections

1123. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided in the last year's budget for various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections;

(b) the total amount out of above which remained as unspent, diverted to schemes other than the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and allowed to lapse; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total amount provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82 for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of SCs and STs was Rs. 45 crores. In addition to this Rs. 110 crores was allotted for Special Central Assistance to States and UTs' Special Component Plans for SCs and Rs. 85 crores for States' and UTs' sub-plans.

(b) As against the allocation of Rs. 45 crores for the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of SCs and STs an amount of Rs. 48.18 crores was released to the States/UTs. The entire amount of Rs. 110 crores of Special Central Assistance to Special Components Plans for SCs was released to States/UTs and out of Rs. 85 crores of Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub-plans an amount of Rs. 84.80 crores was released. No amount was diverted to schemes other than for the SCs and STs.

(c An amount of 0.20 crore of the Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub-Plans could not be utilised by two Union Territories.

Issue of licences to Dalmia for setting up of Industries

1124. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Reserves Letters of intent issued to Dalmia Industrial House for setting up of industries during the last five years;

(b) the reasons for which Dalmia Industrial House is being favoured with licences and letters of intent for manufacturing such items as reserved for public sector in violation of MRTP Act which is likely to double the assets of Dalmias;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct inan inquiry as to under what circumstances licences were issued to Dalmias; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The Company Law Board by its order, dated 8-2-1980, held that 23 undertakings were under the control of a group of persons, who are members of the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia, but this order has been challenged before both the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court, in which interim stay was granted, and the proceedings are still pending before the said Courts. Moreover, no company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group members has been registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the required information in this regard.

Issue of licences to Tatas for setting up of Industries

1125. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences/letters of intent issued to Tata Industrial House for setting up of industries during the last five years;

(b) the reasons for which Tata Industrial House is being favoured with licences and letters of intent for manufacturing such items as reserved for public sector in violation of MRTP Act which is likely to double the assets of Tatas;

(c) whether Government of India propose to conduct an inquiry as to under what circumstances licences were issued to Tatas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 23 Letters of intent and 14 industrial licences were granted during 1977 to 1981 under Industries D&R) Act, 1951 to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to Tata group.

(b) None of the MRTP undertakings belonging to Tata group was issued any letter of intent or industrial licence during 1977 to 1981 under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for manufacturing any item reserved exclusively for development in the public sector in violation of the MRTP Act.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Issue of licences to Birlas for setting up of Industries

1126. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences|letters of intent issued to Birla Industrial House for setting up of industries during the last 5 years;

(b) the reasons for which Birla Industrial House is being favoured with licences and letters of intent for manufacturing such items as reserved for public sector in violation of MRTP Act which is likely to double the assets of Birlas;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry as to under what circumstances licences were issued to Birlas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 38 Letters of Intent and 25 Industrial licences were granted during 1977 to 1981 under Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to Birla group.

(b) None of the MRTP undertakings belonging to Birla group was issued any letter of intent or industrial licence during 1977 to 1981 under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for manufacturing any item reserved exclusively for development in the public sector in violation of the MRTP Act.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Attacks on Harijans

1127. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of attack on the Harijans have taken place after January 1980 till date throughout the country, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government on them; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Central Government to prevent further incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Based on the information furnished by the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Comprehensive guidelines comprising precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures for effective dealing with crimes against Scheduled Castes have been communicated to the State Governments in Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March 1980, and these guidelines are being vigorously pursued with the State Governments.

Moreover, in view of the socio-economic roots of many of these crimes, a thrust is being given to the economic and other development of Scheduled Castes and the recently revised 20 Point Programme includes Point 7 which is to "accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes".

Statement

Statement showing the total number of crimes against Scheduled Castes from January, 1980 till 1982 upto the months shown against each State—State-wise.

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	1980	1981	1982	Upto the months for which information furnished by SG/U.T.
1	Andhra Pradesh	152	206	73	April
2	Bihar	1890	1983	717	April
3	Gujarat	498	654	160	May
4	Haryana	78	74	39	April
5	Himachal Pradesh	68	69	17	May
6	Jammu & Kashmir	120	124	Not received	
7	Karnataka	377	397	158	April
8	Kerala	478	260	63	April
9	Madhya Pradesh	3877	4033	826	February
10	Maharashtra	518	695	178	March
11	Orissa	80	80	57	May
12	Punjab	79	51	31	May
13	Rajasthan	1180	1562	595	May
14	Tamil Nadu	140	199	65	April
15	Tripura	..	18	2	March
16	Uttar Pradesh	4279	3865	1457	May
17	West Bengal	33	23	Nil	March
Union Territory					
1	Delhi	3	6	Not received	
2	Pondicherry	16	8	Nil	May
	Total	13866	14308	4439	

Note: Information in respect of other States/Union Territories is 'NIL'.

Spurt in Crimes in Delhi

1128. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the incidence of crimes in the capital city of Delhi in the last six months;

(b) if so, the number and types of crimes committed in Delhi during this period;

(c) in how many of these crimes, the culprits remained untraced; and

(d) what additional measures have been taken to strengthen the law and order machinery in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a), (b) & (c). The comparative figures of 1st 6 months of the current year and of the last year, as indicated in the statement attached, show that there is substantial fall in the incidence of crime in the capital. The number of cases in which the culprits have remained untraced is also indicated in the statement attached.

(d) Various measures like increase in man-power and vehicles of Delhi Police, opening of new Police Stations and Police Posts, Introduction of intensified foot and mobile patrolling, surprise checking of vehicles, surveillance over known criminals and posting of pickets at vulnerable points have brought about an improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi.

Statement

Dacoity	14	10	..
Murder	103	125	2
Attempt to murder	125	108	2
Robbery	97	76	5
Snatching Riots	94	64	5
Snatching	84	54	6
Hurts	923	854	..
Burglary	853	670	254
Cycle theft	2210	1420	870
Misc. theft	5750	4418	2407
M.V. theft	1263	1041	461
Misc. I. P. C.	4680	4567	484
TOTAL:	16196	13407	4496

Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries

1129. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the Bengal Potteries in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a to (c). M|s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta was taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, on 15-9-1976. The manner of final disposition of the undertaking is yet to be decided.

Outlines of Maruti-Suzuki Collaboration

1130. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti's collaboration with the Japanese firm Suzuki for the manufacture of a people's car has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof including its financial outlay;

(c) when this car is likely to roll out of the factory and its annual production; and

(d) the manner in which it will be marketed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. has applied to the Govern-

ment for approval of their proposed collaboration with M|s. Suzuki of Japan. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Maruti Udyog Limited tentatively expects to commence the production of automobiles by the end of 1983. The marketing strategy will be determined by the company in keeping with its commercial interests.

Atomic Power Plant in Kerala

1131. PROF. P. I. KURIEN: Wil the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an atomic power plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by Govt. to select suitable sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants in the Western, Northern and Southern Regions. Report of the Committee on the Southern Region of which Kerala forms a part is awaited.

Inclusion of Harijan Converts in the list of Scheduled Castes

1132. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to include Harijans who are converted to Christianity, Islam and other religions in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order 1950 amended up-to-date in para 3 it has been clearly mentioned that "no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste". In view of this Scheduled Caste persons who are converted to Christianity, Islam and other religions cannot be deemed to be Scheduled Castes.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

वर्ष 1982 के दौरान सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति

1133. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान योजना आयोग द्वारा कितनी सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया गया;

(ख) उन परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार सूची क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना की लागत और अधिकतम उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) चालू वित्त वर्ष में योजना आयोग ने दस सिंचाई और विद्युत पयिोजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार सूची तथा हरेक परियोजना की लागत और संभावित लाभ संलग्न विवरण में दिखाए गए हैं ।

विवरण

चालू वित्त वर्ष (1982–83) में योजना आयोग द्वारा अब तक अनुमोदित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/स्कीम का नाम	मंजूरी की तारीख	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रु०)	क्षमता में संभावित बढ़ोतरी वार्षिक सिंचाई (है०)	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मे० वा०)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	**बहु-उद्देश्य परियोजनाएं :**				
	पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान				
1.	थीन बांध बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजनायें उ० बा० दो० नं० चरण–2 .	27–4–82	26316	3,48,796	525
(2)	**सिंचाई परियोजनाएं राजस्थान :**				
2.	परवान उद्वहन सिंचाई महाराष्ट्र . .	7–4–82	379	5,976	
3.	पंझन सिंचाई परियोजना गुजरात . .	15–4–82	250.11	2,011	
4.	माझम सिंचाई परियोजना गोवा, दमन और दीव .	16–4–82	1099.75	5,259	
5.	सालौली परियोजना का परिशोधित अनुमान . .	5–6–82	3529.03	21,244	
(3)	विद्युत परियोजनाएं :				
	हिमाचल प्रदेश				
6.	थिरोट पन-बिजली परियोजना (3×3.5 मे०वा०) .	1–5–82	434.50		3
7.	गज पन-बिजली परियोजना (3×3.5 मे० वा०) .	1–5–82	1286.00		10.5
	कर्नाटक				
8.	घाट प्रभा पन-बिजली परियोजना (2×16 मे०वा०).	25–5–82	1882.00		32
	मिजोरम				
9.	सरलुई "क" एकल पन-बिजली स्कीम (1×500 कि० वा० और 2×250 कि० वा०)	3–6–82	102.62		1
	तमिलनाडु				
10.	कुंदाह पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण 5 विस्तार (1×30 मे०वा०) . .	26–6–82	1373.00		30

Bomb Blast in Gauhati

1134. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons were recently killed in a bomb blast in a crowded bazar in Gauhati; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the result of the investigations made by Government into the incident; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). According to the Government of Assam, on June 9, 1982 at about 19.45 hrs. two persons noticed a time device inside an abandoned cloth bag in the Fatasil Ambari market in Gauhati. One of them went to contact the police. Meanwhile a crowd gathered around the bag out of curiosity. However, soon after, the bomb exploded resulting in the death of 19 persons and injuries to 35. A case under sections 3 & 4 of the Explosive Substances Act read with sections 302|120B I.P.C., has been registered. The case is being investigated vigorously. A Magisterial enquiry has also been ordered into the incident. The State Government have announced an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 5,000|- to the dependents of the deceased and grants of Rs 1000|- to 4000|- to the injured persons.

Culprits given shelter in religious places

1135. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some culprits take shelter or are being given shelter in religious places as a result of which police cannot arrest them;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check this lawlessness; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Under the law there is no concept of a sanctuary and a culprit cannot avoid the process of criminal law. At the same time, Police exercise care and caution in entering places of worship so that the religious susceptibilities are not wounded. Law and order being a State subjects, the State Police will take appropriate action on the basis of the circumstances of each case.

P.G. Scholarships to SC and ST Students

1136. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been evoived to streamline Post-Graduate scholarships to SC and ST students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No. Sir. No separate scheme has either been evolved or is under consideration for streamling Post-Graduate Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. However, under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Post-Graduate courses are already covered for award of Scholarships.

2nd Expedition to Antarctica

1137. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake another expedition to Antarctica soon;

(b) if so, when and what are the arrangements made, so far, for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCICNCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The next expedition to Antarctica will be undertaken during the coming Antarctica summer. Arrangements for chartering the ship to be used during this expedition have already been made. Other details of the programme are being worked out.

12. hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

(*Interruption*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने एक एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि बिहार में पटना में पांच सौ हरिजनों के घर जला दिये गये । उनके रिहेबिलटेशन के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना में एक्सरे फिल्म नहीं मिल रही है मैंने उसके बारे में आपको नोटिस दिया है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATIONS) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 263(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messers Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 279(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Carter Pooler and Company Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years together with a corrgindum to Hindi version of Notification published in Notification No. S.O. 438(E).

(iii) S.O. 278(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of Management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, Jammu and Kashmir, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1982, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 343(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 344(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1982, regarding extension of period

of take over of management of Messrs Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited, Pulgaon, beyond five years.

(vii) S.O. 437(E) published in Gazette of India date the 22nd June, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkotai, beyond five years. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4173/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4174/82].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Anditor General thereon.

(3) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (2) above [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4175/82].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1980-81 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1980-81.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4176/82].

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 315(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 making amendment to Notification No. S.O. 862(E) dated the 27th October, 1980 regarding levy of Cess on Manufacture of Paper and Paper Board, issued under section 9 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. 1951. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4177/82).

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute for the year, 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—4178/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT REFRACTORIES LTD., FOR 1980-81, REVIEW ON AND REPORT OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1980-81, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year

1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Audior General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4179/82]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4180/82]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a), (b) and (c) of item (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4181/82]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1980-81 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versons) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4182/82]

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों कर रहे हैं, डिस्कशन आ रहा है, आ रहा है ।

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ETC. OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON C.S.I.R. FOR 1980-81, AND REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4183/82]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4184/82]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the 1979-80 along with audited accounts.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 and (ii) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4185/82.]

REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON GRIH KALYAN KENDRA, NEW DELHI AND OF CENTRAL SERVICES CONTROL BOARD, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, NOTIFICATION UNDER CONSTITUTION, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(ii) Annual Report of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4186/82]

(iii) Annual Report of the Central Civil Services Control Board New Delhi, for the year, 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Control Board, New Delhi for the year, 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4187/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 320(5) of the Constitution:—

(i) **G.S R.** 480(E) publihed in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 73 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1982.

(ii) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation Second Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4188/82]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of All-India Service Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength), Second Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 355(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1982.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 356 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1982.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 357(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1982.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1982.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1982.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1982.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1982

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982.

(x) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982.

(xi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1982.

(xii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 439(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1982

(xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1982.

(xiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4189/82]

(4) A copy of Notification No. 954/Special Cell/PHQ (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th April, 1982 making certain amendments to the Regulations for keeping places of Public Entertainment in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4190/82.]

(*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भई डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं । डिस्कशन के लिए कर रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

Notification under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Annual Accounts etc. of Employees' Family Pension Scheme etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): on Behalf of Shri Dharamvir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 in Gazette of India dated the 17th April 1982.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1982.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4191/82].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 for the year 1971-72 to 1980-81.

and the Employees' Deposit linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 for the year 1976-77 to 1980-81 go together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4192 82].

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4193/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A Copy of the Income-tax (Sevent Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 472(E) in Grzette of India dated the 2nd July, 1982, under section 296 of the Income-taxe Act, 1961. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-4194/82]

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. F. 4(7)/82-Fin. in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st May, 1982.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. F.4(40)/80-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th June, 1982. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4195/82]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 375(E) to 380 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of exemptions from special excise duties.

(ii) G.S.R. 381(E) to 383(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding shifting of the duty liability on transformer oil, liquid paraffins and white oil to the respective base stocks.

(iii) G.S.R. 384(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification No. 26/81-CE dated the 1st March, 1981 consequent on the enactment of the Finance Bill.

(iv) G.S.R. 385(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Noification No. 64/82-CE dated the 28th February, 1982 so as to clarify that totat exemption is available when duplex paper board is used in the manufacture of low density polyethene laminated board which in turn is used for packaging of milk.

(v) G.S.R. 386 E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding certain notifications.

(vi) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding supersession of Notification No. 73/82-CE and fixing the rates for specified man-made fibres and years falling under Item No. 18.

(vii) G.S.R. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum ragarding continuance of the existing exemption from excise duty on articles of plastics falling under Tariff Item No. 68 after the enactment of the Finance Bill.

(viii) G.S.R. 389(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding deletion of vacuum flasks and parts thereof from the small scale exemption scheme under notification No. 80/80-CE

dated the 19th June, 1980 consequent on the grant of total exemption to vicuum flasks and parts thereof in the 1982 Budget.

(ix) G.S.R. 446(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum ragarding reduction in the basic excise duty on certain thermostettling resins and engineering plastics to fifteen per cent ad valorem.

(x) G.S.R. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the basic excise duty on caprollactum.

(xi) G.S.R. 458(E) and 459(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to water filters from excise duty.

(xii) G.S.R. 457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding modification of the scheme of excise duty exemption for cotton fabrics processed on manually operated machines.

(xiii) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing concessional rates of duties for certain varietiesed of cotton fabrics [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4196/82.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 390(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum, rescinding Notification No. 54/82-Customs dated the 28th February, 1982.

(ii) G.S.R. 391(E) to 409(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of the existing exemptions from auxiliary duties of customs.

(iii) G.S.R. 410(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum re-defining the term 'Plastics' used in Notification No. 228-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 in the light of changes in the relevant item in the Central Excise Tariff.

(iv) G.S.R. 444(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the basic customs duty on certain resins and plastics.

(v) G.S.R. 445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the basic customs duty on Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene Styrene Acrylonitrile, Polycarbonates, Ployacetals and Polytetra flureethylene from sixty per cent to one hundred per cent *ad valorem*.

(vi) G.S.R. 448(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in thse effective customs duty (bisic plus auxiliary) on caprolactumm from twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* to fifty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

(viii) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1982 together with explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency of *vice versa* in suppresession of notifications dated the 24th September, 1981.

(viii) G.S.R. 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum note regarding increase in the rate of export duty on Coffee from rupees one hundred and twenty per quintal to rupees one

hundred and ninety per quintal [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4197/82.]

(*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको अलाउ कर दिया है, फिर बाकी क्या रह गया है ? (व्यवधान)

Why are you shouting? Please sit down.

12.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

MINUTES

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): I beg to lay on the Table the following minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Public Untertakings (1981-82):—

(1) Minutes of sittings on the Committee relating to Forty-seventh Report on Oil Companies—Imports of Petroleum Crude and Products and Distribution of Gas.

(2) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Forty-eighth Report on India Tourism Development Corporation.

(3) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Forty-ninth Report on Public Undertakings—Management and Control Systems.

(4) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Fiftieth Report on Engineering Projects (India) Limited.

(5) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस दीजिए, सबके नोटिस आते हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : बहुत गंभीर मामला है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है ।

Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am raising a point of order. The Chairman of the P.U.C. is laying on the Table the various Minutes. According to rule 273 sub-rule (v) the verbatim records of the proceedings and the evidence of the Public Undertakings Committee are to be laid. There is a definition. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job.

क्या कर रहे हैं आप?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE: Sir, let me complete my submission. I was on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Vyas does not form of the proceedings. I have not allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोसीडिंग कभी लेट नहीं करते ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, please sit down.

क्या यह अच्छी बात है ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, he is raising a very important issue, much more important than this. Why should he not be allowed, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising a fundamental issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. If an old Member like him will go on like this, then what am I to do?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am formulating my point of order. Please listen to my point of order. If you so desire, you can rule it out. My point of order is that a number of Opposition Party Members had demanded from you through a joint letter the verbatim records of the proceedings of the Public Undertakings Committee. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि आप स्पीकर कब से बन गए ?

Why don't you sit down? Why do you interrupt like this?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is that according to the Rule 273 Sub-rule (v), there is a provision for keeping the verbatim record of the Public Undertakings Committee meeting on the Table of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What is he doing, Mr. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs? If this is the way that they want to stall the proceedings of the House, then we also know the way how to interrupt the discussion when you speak. He can't do like this. You please tell him. They can't do like this. They can't interrupt the proceedings of the House like this (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) : ये लोग रोज सदन में समय बर्बाद करते हैं, उनको आप कुछ नहीं कहते । आप उनकी बात सुनते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यावधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा : इस तरह से जोर जोर से बोल कर आप हम को दबा नहीं सकते हैं । आप रोज इस तरह से समय खराब करते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी उनकी बात सुनते हैं, हमारी नहीं सुनते हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: फालतू बात के लिए तो आप समय दे देते हैं, हमें नही देते हैं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको ऐसे बोलते जाना क्या शोभा देता है ? बुजुर्ग आदमी को ऐसे नहीं करना चाहिए ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने भी---

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to name this man. Mr. Minister I am going to name him. I have allowed him a point of order and he is making a point of order. I may overrule him or not, but this is not the way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, they are saying why? Why have I to take their permission to make a point of order?

Sir, I am again formulating the point of order for the third time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, let him mention the rule first.

MR. SPEAKER: I will over-rule it. Why should you interrupt?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to Mr. Nadar?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to tell Shri Bhole that I have started with the rule first.

Sir, I have already said...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard, go ahead.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But you must have forgotten.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I don't forget. It is not in my constitution to forget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right. Sir, I have great resect for your memory. I was just pointing out to you that Rule 273, sub-rule (v) at page 128 says that the verbatim records of the PUC meeting can be maintained. Because there cannot be a discussion on the laying of the papers on the Table, I only want to seek a clarification through a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you interrupt? I am just to rule over his point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, I am only raising a procedural point because we have read here that minutes of the meeting are being laid. What they are laying are only the bare minutes of the meeting or they also include what the Opposition leaders demanded, that is, the verbatim records of the PUC meeting, particularly of the 2nd April, when the transactions of the Petroleum Products was discussed? I want only that thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is what is done always, whatever is usually done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But, Mr. Arun Shourie has quoted from the verbatim records of the meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to rule over that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, whatever is available to persons outside the House, Members of Parliament should not be denied.

MR. SPEAKER: But, Mr. Vajpayee, it has to be seen whether that is confidential or it has been ill-gotten. We have to decide this thing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is confidential, Sir?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Either you punish Shourie or let it be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: When my ruling comes, then we will decide what it is.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: For how long will we have to wait, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to wait till I give ruling. So clear and so simple.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is your ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is only minutes, as usual.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the verbatim report?

MR. SPEAKER: Verbatim report is never given.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I have written a letter to you.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसका जवाब कल दूंगा । अभी तो मिनिट्स आ रहे हैं ।

श्रीअटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पत्र लिखा है कि मैं वरबेटिम रिकार्ड देखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कल मैं आपको जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिस चीज को अरूण शोरी देख चुके हैं उसे हमें आप देखने से मना नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know. And I hope you will be satisfied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do we get a reply over that, sir? Seven Opposition parties have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you allow a Calling Attention Motion on this, Sir?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I had given you a notice. When the Fortyseventh Report was laid on the Table of the House, at that time the minutes should have been laid. But it was not done. Yesterday, we had written to you a letter. And we want that at least you make this verbatim record available to us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already replied to this fact; and tomorrow, I am going to rule over it.

(*Interruptions*)

No, No; no. Please sit down. Now I have allowed Mr. Tewary.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इस पर आप डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. No; I am going to give my ruling tomorrow.

अब आप गलत काम कर रहे हैं । अगर कोई गलत काम करता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी मैंने नहीं ली है जो अनाधिकार चेष्टा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरे लोग देख सकते हैं और सदन के सदस्य उसको नहीं देख सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चोरी भी लोग करते हैं जो कानून के खिलाफ होता है । मैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता हूं । वह सरकार करेगी, या सदन करेगा ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): My point of order is that the report is to be land on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Sit down; I have allowed Mr. Tewary. I have over-ruled.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Reports are to be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down, Mr. Nadar. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give ruling on the records, tomorrow. That I have told you. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: We allowed them to speak. They try to gag us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No; no question. That is not out of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The point raised by Mr. Dandavate, I think, is most irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already over-ruled it. What are you trying to do? I have already over-ruled.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you decentralized your powers, Sir? How can he give the ruling? Under what rule is he doing it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't speak without my permission.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The report is to be laid on the Table of the House. Before laying....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already over-ruled. What are you trying to do? Mr. Tewary, you cannot rule over my ruling. Have you got some over-riding powers, over my ruling? No.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying? This is the most utterly impossible thing. What you are trying to discuss is irrelevant. It should not form part of the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: These things have appeared in the Press. "*Indian Express*" has published them. And you should allow discussion—the Opposition parties want that.

**Not recorded.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल) अध्यक्ष जी, 250 रु. का घपला है। 7 अप्रैल को 'दैनिक जागरण' में जिक्र था और मैंने 27 अप्रैल को यहां उठाया था।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Madhusudan Vairale.

Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): I beg to lay on the Table the following minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1981-82):—

(1) Minutes of sitting of the Committee relating to Forty-seventh Report on Oil Companies—Imports of Petroleum Crude and Products and Distribution of Gas O

(2) Minutes of sittings of the Committtee relating to Forty-eigth Report on India Tourism Development Corporation.

(3) Minutes of sititngs of the Committee relating to Forty-ninth Report on Public Undertakings—Management and Control Systems.

(4) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Fiftieth Report on Engineering Projects (India) Limited.

(5) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

12.22. hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : 250 करोड़ रु. का घपला हुआ है . . .

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया, अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: (Satna): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not been allowed. Why don't you sit down? Have you got any sense of propriety? Please sit down?

*(Interruption)***

12.20 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put to the vote of the House the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 13th July, 1982, namely:--

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I would request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned sat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote *ab initio* correctly as 'Aye or 'No' or 'Abstention', as the case may be, so that there is no occasion for making corrections.

I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active on announcement by the Chair "Now Division", a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three push buttons i.e., for 'Aye', 'No', or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after 10 seconds.

Kind co-operation of Members is solicited.

Before I put the motion for consideration of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, the voting has to be by division.

Let the lobbies be cleared.

**Not recorded.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2] **[12.26. hrs.**

A YES.

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalij
Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Amarinder Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balanandan, Shri E.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatta, Shri R.L.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani. Shri C. T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam. Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje

Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.

Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indervesh, Swami
Indra Kumari, Shrimati

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Patil, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnan. Shri G. Y.
Kshirsagar, Shri mati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M. M.

Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmad Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur.
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.

Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Sri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K. A.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale Shri Madhusudan
Varma Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Bhim Singh, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
*Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Patil, Shri J.S.
Parulekar Shri Bapusaheb
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Soren, Shri Shibu
Tur, Shri L. S.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject of correction, the result of the division is: Ayes 364; Noes 16.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2— (*Amendment of article 269*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause by clause discussion. Before I put clause 2 to vote, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. The lobbies are cleared already. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES : Shri Maganbhai Barot, Shri V. N. Gadgil, Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri Prabhunarain Tandon. Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Shri R. N. Tripathi, Shri Syed Muzaffar Hussain, Shri K. B. S. Mani, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri N. Soundararajan, Shrimati Gayatri Devi, Shri Mohammed Ismail and Shri Harikesh Bahadur;

NOES: Shri Baburao Paranipe.

Division No. 3) [12.29 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Amarinder Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balanandan, Shri E.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Barve, Shri J. C.

Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.

Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri

Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. F.

Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indervesh, Swami
Indra Kumari, Shrimati

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Khirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaielu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu, Kumaran, Shri R.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel. Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane Shrimati Sanyogta

Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Sri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Rothuama, Dr. K.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shri, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K. A.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

*Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Pandia, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Patil, Shri J. S.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Shamanna, Shri T. R.

MR SPEAKER : Subject to corection, the result of the Division is : Ayes 365; Noes 8.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Article 286)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 4 to 6. (10)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) This is an enabling provision in the Constitution. Various State Governments will make their own sales tax laws. But in certain categories particularly of connsignee transfers and hire purchase, we feel that there should be some sort of uniformity because

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

*The following Members aiso recorded their votes:

AYES : Shri Chitturi Subba Rao Chow dary, Shri Satish Prashad Singh, Shri Rajagopala Rao Bodoepalli, Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda, Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari, Shri R. Prabhu, Shri R.P. Sarangi, Shrimati Gayatri Devi, Shri-mati Suseela. Gopalan, Shri Moham med Ismail, Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Prof. Rupchand Pal and Shri Lala Ram Ken;

NOTES: Shrimati Kishori Sinha, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Shibu Soren and Shri Baburao Paranjpe.

we getting complaints particularly from traders and other that there is no uniformity. In certain States, it is a little exorbitant and in certain others, it is not so. Even as a principle of taxation if you reach a certain limit,—for instance, if certain State imposes sales tax to the extent of 20 per cent, definitely it would be called as exorbitant. Therefore, I do feel that Parliament should have some powers to bring some sort of uniformity in respect of these categories of items.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The position is this. With regard to general imposition of sales tax on all other items, it is the State Legislature which has to lay down the method of levy and the rate of taxation. Now, the Minister shows concern for the consignment transfers and hire purchase people, who have been enjoying quite unmeritoriously certain benefits which have not been available to them. When there is an enlargement of the defiation of sale or purchase of goods, work contracts, etc., under sub-clause 29A as proposed to be inserted in Article 366 of the Constitution, these are the enlargement of powers of the State Government to levy sales tax on the transactions. Here in the garb of having uniformity in the sales tax legislation they want to take power with regard to the rate of taxes also. This is for the State Legislature to decide what should be the proper rate of sales tax. They are to realise tax. They ought to know what is best for them. We do not accept this assumption that the knowledge is best available in Delhi or all the wisdom is concentrated in Delhi. The State Government realises what would be the need. It realises as to how many transactions are taking place, what should be the quantum of taxation. Why should a State Legislature impose unreasonable rate of tax ? They do not get any benefit. If the rate is so high, it becomes confiscatory. But then there are remedies open in law. Even Mr. P. Shiv Shankar will advise him. Therefore, there is no reasonable apprehension of confiscatory rate of taxation laid down by the State Government. It wants to realise money and not to get embroiled into litigation or trouble or fight with the Central Government. The founding fathers of the Constitution, whose wisdom, let up at the moment assume, was as wide as the wisdom of the present set-up is, never thought that with regard to the matters left with the State Government or State Legislatures the Centre should intervene, except in the matter of inter-state trade and commerce, import-oriented transactions or export-oriented transactions. Therefore, when the founding fathers left it with the State Legislature, why should Parliament now arrogate the powers which ordinarily vest with the State Governments? What we are doing now is only enlarging the definition of the sales so that certain transactions which were out of the net of taxation are now brought in by the clarification of the law and getting rid of certain decisions of the courts which were based on eariler provision of the Constitution. Therefore, I appeal to the Prime Minister, who is present here, that this is not a matter of presting and so leve it to the State authorities to decide for themselves which is best for them, Why should unneccssarily Parliament take this power on itself? So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The rate is very important. How can you have a uniform rate unless there is a Central legislation? It is not possible. State A may have one particular rate, State B another rate and State C yet another rate. Therefore, if uniformity has to be obtained....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That will be applicable to all commodities.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This power was given to Parliament even earlier. Otherwise, what is the necessity of the Goods of Special Importance in the Act? Therefore, power is given to parliament to decide what type of commodities should be treated as a special importance and character, where some sort of uniformity is necessary That is why we have brought this amendment. I am sorry, I cannot accept the amendment moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 10, moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies have already been cleared. So, we shall go ahead with the division. Before I put clause 3 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Now the question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmed, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Amarinder Sinh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anwar Ahmed, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Birender Singh, Rao
Boodepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deo Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Cristopher
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernades, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.
Indra Kumari, Shrimati
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanaryan
Jean, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwhi, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
*Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Mehta Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajeshekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V .Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar

Pal Prof. Rup Chand
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb

Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojari, Shri Janardhan
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.

Rahim, Shri A. A.
*Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Sri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

*Wrongly Votes for AYES.

Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nanda Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh, Dco, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasan Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewari, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairala, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

*Ahmed Begum Abida
Balanandan, Shri E.
*Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
*Birbal, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
*Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
*Chaudhri, Shrimati Usha Prakash
*Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Datta, Shri Amal
*Era Anbarasu, Shri
*Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
*Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
*Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
*Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
*Padyachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Paranjpe, Shri Baburao
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Reddy, Shri P. Bayappa
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
*Sankhwar, Shri Ashakaran
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
*Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
*Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Shibu
Tur, Shri L. S.
*Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
*Velu, Shri A. M.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

AYES 325 ; NOES 31.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Clause 3 stands part of the Bill

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Bhakhbhai, Usha, Verma, Shri Bheekhabai, Shri A. C. Dass, Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Shri Lala Ram Ken, Shri Deen Bandhu Verma, Shri Bagun Sumbrui, Shri Bhiku Ken, Shri Deen Bandhu Rai, Shri Prabhunarain Tandon, Shri K. Obul Reddy, Shri K. A. Swami, Shri R. N. Tripathi, Shri Arun Kumar Nehru, Shri G. S. Nihalsinghwala, Shri Doongar Singh, Shri R. P. Sarangi, Begum Abida Ahmed, Shri Babulal Solanki, Shri Chhote Lal Uike, Shrimati Sumari Oraon, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padyachi, Shrimati Kesharbai Kshirsagar, Shri Ashakaran Sankhwar, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhri, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, Shrimati Vidya Chennupati, Shri Kalapnath Sonkar, Shri Syed Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Era Anbarasu, Shri A. M. Velu, Shri Birbal, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal, and Shri Fatehbhan Singh Chauhan;

NOES: Shrimati Kishori Sinha, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri E. K. Imbichibavai, Dr. Saradish Roy, Shri Mohammed Ismail, Shri M. M. Lawrence, and Shri M. Ramanna Rai.

Clause 4—(Amendment of article 366)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 35, insert—

"Provided that the tax on sale or purchase shall not include goods meant for—

(1) hospitals approved by Government;

(2) charitable institutions, schools, colleges and homes for destitute men and women etc.;

(3) certain classes of gifts as approved by Government; and

(4) and other purpose exempted by Government from time to time." (11)

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 11, moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 4 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

The quetsion is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

12.41 hrs.

Division No. 5] AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Abdul Samad, Shri

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Amarinder Singh, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Anthony, Shri Frank

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bagun, Sumbrui Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D. L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balandan, Shri E.

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barot, Shri Maganbhai

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R. L.

Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil

Bheekhabai, Shri

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R. R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhury, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yashwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri R. B.
Choudhari, Shrimatii Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri B. V.
Das, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devrajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Girdhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Susheela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indervesh, Swami
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hassan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishna, Shri G. Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Anand Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajeshekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Padayachi Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit

Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kundanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri Nageshwara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Ray, Dr. Sardish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shai
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Sehti, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Soren, Shri Hari Hat
Soundarajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K. A.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basheer, Shri

NOES

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Patil, Shri J. S.
Rajda, Shri Batassish
Ram Awadh, Shri
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Soren, Shri Shibu
Tur, Shri L. S.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes 371; Noes 10.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.

Clause 4 stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5—(*Amendment of Seventh Schedule*)

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 5 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided:

12.44 hrs.

Division No. 6

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Abdul Samad, Shri

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Amarinder Singh, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Anthony, Shri Frank

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D. L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balanandan, Shri E.

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barot, Shri Maganbhai

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R. L.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil

Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhole, Shri R. R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao

Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Chhote Lal Like, Shri Lala Ram Ken, Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri M. Aruachalam, Shri Rana Vir Singh and Shri N. Silvaraju;

NOES: Shrimati Kishori Sinha and Shri Baburao Paranjpe.

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyag, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dass, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaekwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Susela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indervesh, Swami
Indra Kumari, Shrimati
Jaffer, Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kailashpati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prashad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Mishra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramakrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri, R.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mruthyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Panday, Shri Kedar

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Paranjpe, Shri Baburao
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarthy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Ram Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Patdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Aksharan
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraji, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma. Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Das
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar. Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K. A.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungoan, Shri P. K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra. Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Uikey, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramachandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Patil, Shri J. S.

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Rakesh, Shri R. N.

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Tur, Shri L. S.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes 379; Noes 10.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Clause 5 stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Validation and exemption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Narasimha Reddy, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: No.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment voting has to be by Division.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No. 7]

[12.46 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Abdul Samad, Shri

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar

Ahmed, Begum Abida

Ahmed, Shri Gulsher

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Amarinder Singh, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Anthony, Shri Frank

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bagun Sumbrui, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D. L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balanandan, Shri E.

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barot, Shri Maganbhai

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Behera, Shri Rasabehari

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R. L.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil

Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padyachi, Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, and Shri R. P. Sharangi.

Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Sekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyag, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dass, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri A. P.
Gaeakwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gohil, Shri G. B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indervesh, Swami
Jaffer Sharif, Shri C. K.
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanaraya
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Nadar, Shri A. Neelelohithadasan
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pandey, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Paranjpe, Shri Baburao
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarthy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj, V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Aadhabhai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijay Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.

Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B.D.
Singh, Dr. B.N.
Singh, Shri C.P.N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C.M.
Subba, Shri P.M.
Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanuri, Shri Krishna Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K.A.
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash
Tewary, Prof, K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Tripathi, Shri R.N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A.M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Pandit, Dr Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Patil, Shri J. S.
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Tur, Shri L. S.

MR SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result ** of the division is:

Ayes 376; Noes 9.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 1 —(*Short title*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for '1981' *substitute* '1982' (2)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" *subsititute*—

"Thirty-third"(1)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Also Clause I Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, Clause 1.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): On Clause I you did not take Division.

MR. SPEAKER: We took it by voice vote.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That was adopted by a voice vote. In the Constitution Amendment Bill you cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not need special majority.

The question is:

"That the title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Does he want to say something?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I have some reservations regarding this Bill. Rajaji first introduced the Sales-tax with a view to find additional revenue due to the enforcement of Prohibition. I am very sorry

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**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shri R.Y. Chorpade, Shri Ramayan Sarangi, Shri G. Lakshmanan and Shri Rai, Shri K T Kosalram, Shri R. P. Rasheed Masood.

that though we accept Gandhiji's principles, our thinking has not gone too high and it a ruining the country. Therefore, I strongly object to the imposition of the Sales-Tax as well as the Excise Duty which has increased hundred-fold.

Furthermore, there is a lot of leakage in the Sales-tax revenue collection. On account of this corruption among the Officers, the Sales-tax collection has gone down by 50 to 60 per cent. This is also because the system has been made so intricate.

Whenever the State Governments want money, it has became a practice with them that they either bring in additional items under the sales-tax or increase the rate. They are doing it because they find it a very easy method. Therefore, it has become a habit for the State Governments to resort to this. This increase in the sales-tax is adversely affecting the consumers are well as the producers. Therefore, it is very necessary that the sales-tax measures are examined carefully and the collection machinery streamlined. At the same time is should be made rational and simple. Therefore, I strongly urge that an expert body may be appointed very soon to study and see how the sales-tax system is made simple and effective and that its realisation does not cause harassment both to the consumers and to the producers.

With these words I think I have expressed my sentiments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, most of the points of the Hon. Member were covered in the general discussion. It is not denied that there is no distortion in the Sales-tax administration, but at the same time it is equally true, as I mentioned, from 50 per cent, its collection has gone up to 57 per cent of the State revenue—from Rs. 965 crores over the period of five to six years, it has gone up to Rs. 4,000|- crores. So it is simply not possible for the State Governments to give up this amount of revenue. And when we are asking for more and more diversion of resources towards the Plan side, it would not be fair on our part to tell them that they should abolish sales-tax or that they should not go ahead with it. But definitely, it would not be desirable both on the part of the Centre and States to streamline the entire taxation machinery to see realisation is more and harassment is less. Except that I have nothing to comment.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by division. The Lobbies are already cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8] [12.55 hrs

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Abdul Samad, Shri
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Gulsher
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Amarinder Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavir
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balanandan, Shri E.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh, Rao
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Charanjit Singh, Shri
Chatterjee Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chinnaswamy, Shri C.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Chowdary, Shri Chitturi Subba Rao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Datta, Shri Amal
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T
Digamber Singh, Shri
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Horo, Shri N. E.
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Indra Kumari, Shrimati
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D

Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K T.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Lakkapa, Shri K.
Lakshmanan, Shri G.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan

Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mallu, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed

Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagoal
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pandey, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Paranjpe, Shri Baburao
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
aPtil, Shri Ghandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattabhai Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Pattuswamy, Shri D.
Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Qazi Saleem, Shri

Quadri, Shri S. T.

Rahim, Shri A. A.
Rajamallu, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh, Shri
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Sri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rasheed Masood, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravani, Shri Navin
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri G. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Saminuddin, Shri

Sangma, Shri P. A.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Selvaraju, Shri N.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Prata Bhanu
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Singh, Dr B. N.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Soundararajan, Shri N.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami, Shri K. A.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri

Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash

Tewary, Prof. K. K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Kamlapati
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Tudu, Shri Manmohan
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shir Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramachandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainal Abedin, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Dandavate, Shri Pramila
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Patil, Shri J. S.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Soren, Shri Shibu
Tur, Shri L. S.

MR SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

AYES 377; NOES 8

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

12.57 hrs.

EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL —*Contd.*

MR. SPEAER: Now we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. Shankaranand on the 8th July, 1982, namely:-

> "That the Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vyas.

12.57-1|2 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Shri Ramayan Rai, Shri G. B. Gohil, Shri K. B. S. Mani, Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa, Dr R. Rothuama, Shri R. N. Rakesh, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, Shri R P. Sarangi, Shri M. M. Lawrence, and Shri M. Ram ana Rai.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock...

EYES (AUTHORITY FOUR USE FOR THE RAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL—*contd.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is at 5.00 P.M. After 5.00 P.M. After Calling Attention. You can take only 1 minute. You are an old gentleman. I think that old men become children. You have become a child now. You have taken 11 minutes. Conclude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश मे एक अन्धे आदमी पर एक साल में आठ हजार एक सौ रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। हमारे देश में 90 लाख अंधे हैं और उन अंधों पर इस देश में हर साल दस हजार आठ सौ मिलियन रुपया खर्च होता है। अगर इस रुपये को हम इस बीमारी के लिए प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स लेने पर लगाएं तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। क्योंकि इस से लोग अंधे नहीं हो सकेंगे।

इस साल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है उसमें भी इसका जिक्र किया है कि हम इस देश में अन्धेपन को रोकेंगे और जो लोग अंधे हो गये हैं उनको आंखें देंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अडोप्ट करेंगे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आज सरकार कर रही है।

मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखें कि ये प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स थ्री टायर पर यानी ब्लाक लेवल पर, डिस्ट्रक्ट लेवल पर और स्टेट लेवल पर – लिये जाएं। ब्लाक लेवल पर तो हमारे हैल्थ सेन्टर्स में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर हमारे डिस्ट्रक्ट हो स्पिटल्स में और स्टेट लेवल पर हमारे मेडिकल कालिजज में ये मेसर्स अडोप्ट किये जाने चाहिये। इस देश में 55 से 58 परसेंट लोग केटेरेक्ट की बीमारी से अफेक्टेड हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is not for the eradicaion of blindness. If is for some other purpose. Please come to the subject. Now you have to conclude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: अगर यह सारी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे तो अन्धापन नहीं आयेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many amendments also. The total time allotted is only one hour.

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS: Only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: ट्रेकोमा एण्ड एसोसिएटेड इनफेक्शन, --20 प्रतिशत, स्माल-पाक्स--3 प्रतिशत, मेलन्यूट्रिशन--2 प्रतिशत, इंजूरीज--1.25 प्रतिशत, रिक्वेंट–1.25 प्रतिशत, ग्लाउकोमा--0.5 प्रतिशत, और अन्य 18 प्रतिशत।

इस तरह से इन कारणों से लोग अंधे होते हैं। अगर इनके लिए ठीक व्यवस्था की जाए या प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर्स लें तो निश्चित तरीके से लोग अंधे होने से बच जाएंगे और बड़े पैमाने पर काम होगा। ब्लाक लेवल पर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर और स्टेट लेवल पर, इस तरह से थ्री टायर सिस्टम शुरू करेंगे तो बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

आइज बैंक की स्थापना भी आप बंबई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में करने जा रहे हैं, इनको ब्लाक लेवल पर खोलना चाहिए, ताकि गांवों के जो लोग नेत्र दान करना चाहते हैं, वे कर सकें। शहरों में खोलने से तो थोड़े बहुत लोगों को ही लाभ होगा। गांवों में जो लाखों की तादाद में लोग नेत्र दान करना चाहते हैं, उनका क्या होगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: दो मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ब्लाक लेवल पर इस तरह के बैंकों की स्थापना करें । इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I support this measure, but while supporting it, I would like to make a few suggestions and I would also seek clarifications from the hon. Minister on this particular subject.

I feel that, though this measure is a nice one, the Bill that has been brought before this august House is incomplete. I tried to find out the reason why this measure is made applicable only to the Union Territory of Delhi. But in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, no reason has been given as to why it is so. Many of my friends who spoke before me referred to this, but no answar has come to this question so far. In the entire Bill I do not find the reasons for this. Is it a fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, that, according to Government, quality eyes are available only in Delhi? Is that the reason? Why should this measure not be made applicable, if not to every nook and corner of this country at least to the State capitals? I can very well appreciate that you may not get medical practitioners having requisite qualifications in all villages and districts, but I do not know why you are restricting this only to the Union Territory of Delhi. I would be happy if the hon. Minister could clarify this positon.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Uuder which entry here?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We can amend that as far as Bombay is concerned, Bombay has an act. Some direction or some incentive should be given As the time is short, I will only mention the points; there is no time for me to elaborate on them.

The second point which I would like to submit is this. Why this piecemeal legislation in the sense that there is one legislation for every limb? Today we have for eye, tomorrow we will have for ear drum, in the next Session we will have for kidney and in the Budget Session we will have for heart because we have heart-grafting and kidney-grafting also I do not know why you have this piecemeal legislation different legislations for different limbs. Why not have a comprehensive legislation which could be made applicable to all these limbs and of which benefit could be taken by all he people.

An important point has been lost sight of as to how you are going to make use of the removed eyes. The eyes which will be removed—how you are going to make use of them? There is no mention in this Bill. You may say that clause 11 refers to power to make rules. But even if you read that, on gage 4 it is said that the rules are to be made with reference to the form in which he removal of eyes from unclaimed bodies may be authorised, the preservation of the removed eyes, the publicity which may be given and any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed, etc. This is a ery wide term. It does not include the point that I am submitting. The reason why I am saying this is that I am very much concerned with the poor people. Are you going to charge giving eyes for grafting purposes. Then only the rich will be able to avail of this opportunity. Therefore, there must be some concrete suggestion in the Bill as to how you are going to make use of the eyes after their removal from the dead bodies. If you are going to levy charges, what are the charges? At least some indication of it should be given. Some provision should be made in the Bill. Some indication must be given, some direction must be given to the person or the administrator under this Act who is going to make the rules.

The third point to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Health Minister is as to what exactly you mean by this definition 'Registered Medical Practitioner' which you have given because that definition does not necessarily mean only those doctors who are in Go-

]Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar[

ernment service because what is mentioned in clause (e) is that those who have recognised medical qualifications and those who are enrolled on the State Register of Medical Practitioners are eligible and they need not be attached to any Government hospital. They will come within the ambit of this definition. Then if you keep the definition as it is, then private medical practitioners will be entitled to remove eyes. That clarification has to be made. Otherwise more complications will arise.

The fourth point to which I would like to make a reference is that at various places you have used the words that the eyes can be removed for therapeutic purposes . What do you mean by that? You have not defined that The eyes can be used for grafting purposes, for dissection and for analysis. This has to be clarified. I do not konw how the hon. Minister is going to rely on the dictionary meaning of this term. I respectfully submit that this should be defined; otherwise, the eyes which may be removed from the dead persons may be misused. Therefore, I say, kindly pay attention to this particular fact.

Another thing is: when I read clause 3 of the Bill, it gives an authority to the Registered Medical Practitioner under the conditions mentioned in that particular clause to remove the eyes. I would like to know whether donation of eyes by the donor to a private eye bank is prevented by this legislation. If that is so, I am very serious about it. Supposing I would like to donate my eyes to an eye bank which gives eyes for grafting only to the weaker sections and only to the poorer people and if we read clause 3 along with other clauses, I feel that that is prevented. If anybody wants to donate his eyes, he has to pass through this particular process which is laid down in the Bill. My respectful submission is that the purpose will not be achieved. Those who are rich may go abroad and have their eyes grated. But what about the poor millions who need these eyes and who need grafting of the eyes? Therefore, my submission is that some provision should be made in this Bill that if any person does not want to avail of the provisions of this Bill, he should be free to donate his eyes to private banks and even authorise his private medical practitioner to remove his eyes after his death. I believe that he has a rght to do it. He can do not in law. But, by will you are preventing that because it becomes his personal property. Therefore, is my respctful submission, no thought has been given to this aspect.

Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 3(2). When no feeling has been expressed by the deceased, then the person having a lawful authotrity over the body can ask a doctor or a registered medical practitioner to remove the eyes. What does it mean? I can very well appreciate the positive aspect of it, that is, if he has in presence two witnesses, authorised orally or in writing the authorised relation or person in lawful possession of his body, after his death remove the eyes. If, during his lifetime, he has not said this that his eyes should or should not be removed, then, automatically, the person in lawful authority gets the right to give eyes of the deceased to the Government. You have to see whether that person has said anything as to whether his eyes should or should not be given. Therefore, this automaically includes the relations of a dead person in lawful authority. What do you mean by 'the person in lawful authority' other than the relations. You have contemplated a case of an accident where the dead body has been sent for post-mortem; you have contemplated a case where the person who is in jail or a person who dies in a hospital. Whereas in the third case, apart from relations, apart from hospital authority, apart from jail authority and apart from the doctor who does a post-mortem, who is the person in lawful authority? I would request the minister to explain this. Clause 3(2) creates an ambiguity. It is mentioned that the relative of the deceased person is a lawful authority. Clause 3(2) is again a mandatory provision.

Coming to clause 6, my respectful submission is with regard to the amendment which has been suggested by the Minister. I am reading his amendment because he is not pressing the original Clause (6) It says:

> "....Where the dead body of a person has been sent for postmortem examination for medico-legal purpose, the persons competent under this Act to give authority for the removal of the eyes from such body may, if he has reason to belive that the eyes will not be required for any medico-legal purpose, authorise the removal for therapeutic purposes.."

So, the relations do not come into the picture.

So, if the body is sent for post-mortem of a person or a prisoner who died in jail or a patient who died in a hospital, then the person in authority under this clause 6 gets automatically the authority to donate the eyes. Is it not necessery to get the consent of the near relations in such cases? My respectful submission is that the doctor may not have any feeling for the body but the wife, the son, the mother or the father may have certain feeling or sentiments attached to that body. Therefore, Sir, it is not proper to give this authorisation to the third person who has never met him in his lifetime who, ultimately, dies. I therefore oppose this particular clause.

I may refer to clause 5. In the case of a person who dies in hospital or a prisoner who dies in a jail, the doctor or the jailor gets the right to donate the eyes if the relatives do not come in half an hour or 2 hours' time. If somebody in jail in Tihar or if someone who met with accident dies in a hospital, the body should be claimed within half an hour or 2 hours' time. Coming to pave 3, the authority referred to in sub-section (2) shall not be given to remove the eyes except after the expiry of half an hour or two hours etc. Therefore, if we take into consideration the overall effect of this legis' ion.

I feel that a serious thought has not been given. The object is very good. It is necessary that some steps should be taken but if this Bill is passed as it is, I submit that many complications would arise and your purpose will not be served. At the end, I only mention at the cost of repetition that care should be taken for utilisation of the eyes removed from the dead body because I do not find even a single word in this entire measure that eyes could be utilised for the benefit of the poor. I would respectfully submit to the hon. Minister to consider this aspect and, if he feels that I am right, then, he should withdraw this Bill and, after considering all aspects, he should bring a complete bill.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic purposes) Bill moved by the hon. Health Minister. I also support the view expressed by other hon. Members that this Act should be extended to the whole of India. The hon. Minister has said, while introducing the Bill, that certain States in our country have already enacted their respective laws. Sir, transplantation of eyes is a rather highly technical matter and it requires high skill and facilities and the laws made in different States may differ from State to State. Therefore, I feel that one uniform law should be made for the whole of country so that this august House can thoroughly go into the different aspects of the problem and problems of different States and, as such, a useful piece of legislation can be made. I also personnaly feel that although whatever law made by this august House cannot be extedded to the State of Jammu and Kashmir yet there should be no reason why such a useful Act should not be made applicable or extendably to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Secondly, Sir, I am not in favour of giving authority to every medical practitioner. Under this Act you have made certain provision for removing of eyes of diseased persons. I personaly feel that a medical practitioner may be qualified so far as his medical degrees are concerned but he may not be that expert to remove eyes and transplant on nations. For

instance, there are many medical practioners in our country who performed cataract operations in their own respective clinics but many failures did occur. Similarly, a year back one madical practitioner from Kulu valley had gone to one of the remotest area of my constituency, viz., Zanskar and there this doctor performed certain operations by charging very high fees. But the result was that almost 100 per cent failure was reported. It was performed by unauthorised person. So, such things do occur. Such a thing may happen in this case also. A Doctor may be having his own Clinic and doing private practice. But, he should not be allowed to do such highly-skilled operations which you have allowed under this Act. I feel that this should not be allowed in the case of every medical practitioner unless it is certified by the highest body, the Indian Medical Council and so on, so that this sort of exploitation of the poor people can be avoided.

With these words I support and I welcome the Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन करते हुए दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो कई सदस्यों ने कही है कि इस विधेयक को व्यापक बनाना चाहिए, केवल बम्बई और दिल्ली तक सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए । इस तरह के कानून की आवश्यकता तमाम जगह है वह अच्छी बात है और जहां नहीं है वहां के लिए भी भारत सरकार को कहना चाहिए कि इस तरह का कानून बनाया जाए ।

यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि एक तरफ हम इस कानून के जरिए मरने के बाद मरने वालों की आंखों को लेकर जिन्दा लोगों को लगाना चाहते हैं, जिनके पास रोशनी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा जिन्दा लोगों की आंखों को निकाला जा रहा है । हमारे सूबे के भागलपुर जिले में एक जमाने में आंखफोड़वा लोगों का धंधा बड़े जोरों से चल रहा था । तो इस प्रकार के समाज-विरोधी लोगों की तरफ भी हमारी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, जोकि क्रिमिनल्स हैं, क्रूरता करते हैं और उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसी के मरने के बाद हम उसकी आंख चाहते हैं, हम मरने वाले के वारिस से मरने वाले की आंखें मांग लेंगे और इसका इस्तेमाल बाद में करेंगे । लेकिन आपको स्मरण होगा कि हमारे देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने, जबकि वे जिन्दा थे तभा नेत्रदन की घोषणा कर दी थी । मैं समझता हूं जिन्दा लोगों के बीच में ही उनके दिमाग में यह विचार पैदा किया जाना चाहिए कि वे अपने नेत्रदान की घोषण पहले से ही कर दें । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अभी उनकी आंख निकाल ली जाए, मरने के बाद आप उनकी आंखें ले सकते हैं । इस तरह की भावना सरकार लोगों में पैदा क्यों नहीं करना चाहती । अगर इस पहलू से भी सरकार सोचे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । देश की प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रीगण और संसत्सदस्य यह एलान कर दें कि हमारी मौत के बाद, यदि हमारी आंखें इस्तेमाल के लायक हों, तो उनको निकाल लिया जाये । इस पहलू पर भी सरकार का विचार करना चाहिए कि इस तरह का वातावरण देश में पैदा किया जाए कि मरने के पहले लोग कहें कि ठीक है, मरने के बाद यदि समाज को हमारी आंखों की जरूरत हो और उपयेगी हो हमारी आंख निकालने का हक होना चाहिए । हमारा देश अभी बहुत अशिक्षित है और उसमें तरह-तरह के लोग हैं कोई इस बात के लिये तैयार होगा और कोई इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिये कि उनके मरने के बाद उनकी आंख को निकालने का हक हो।

दूसरी बात, माननीय सदस्य श्री पारूलेकर जी ने ठीक ही कही और मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि गरीब, जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, निर्धन हैं, उनको आंख की मदद मिलनी चाहिये, यह

नहीं कि इस तरह का फायदा केवल बड़े लोगों को ही मिले । एक सुझाव मैं यह भी देना चाहता हूं और सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि यदि गरीब की आंख अच्छी है और मरने के बाद आप उसकी आंख ले रहे हैं, तो क्या आप इस पहलू पर विचार करेंगे कि उस परिवार के लोगों को उस आंख को लेने के बाद आर्थिक मदद दे दी जाए । इसका नाम आप चाहें मुआवजा रखिये या जो भी आप उचित समझें, रखिए । इस पहलू पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए । यह बात मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि देश में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा किया जाए कि लोग मरने के पहले कहें कि आप हमारी आंख देश के हित में निकाल सकते हैं । मेरी दृष्टि में इस बिल का विरोध कोई नहीं करेगा, कोई पागल होगा जो विरोध करेगा या जिसका दिमाग खराब होगा और बाकी सारे लोग इस का समर्थन करेंगे .(व्यवधान). . मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जैसे हमारी आख खराब है, तो उसको लेकर क्या कीजिएगा । इसके जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, जिनका कि इन्होंने जिक्र किया है . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, why can't you announce that you will give your eyes as donation?

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I am going to announce to that effect. But my eyes may not be beneficial to the donee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even then you can announce.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Yes, I am going to authorise the authority to this effect.

दिल्ली में मर गए तो कोई असंभव बात नहीं है । दिल्ली में रोज ही मर रहे हैं । एम. पी. भी मरते हैं, तो एक दिन की छुट्टी भी हो जाती है । मरने के बाद आंख ले लीजिए । आंखों की जरूरत है, तो मार डालिए, वह भी हमको मंजूर है । इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि 542 संसद सदस्यों और जिन में प्रधान मंत्री को लीड लेनी चाहिए कि वे एनाउन्स करें और अब तो नए राष्ट्रपति महोदय कल बन रहे हैं, उनको भी इस बात का एलान करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्होंने जनता के लिए बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यदि वे राष्ट्रपति बन गए, तो पहला काम उनको राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद यह करना चाहिए कि वे कहें कि मैं अपनी आंख दान करता हूं और डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के पद-चिन्हों का अनुसरण करें । मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वे कहने की स्थिति में हों तो वे पहले दे दें और हमारा दूसरा नम्बर हो जाएगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । इस बिल का उद्देश्य बहुत ही पुण्यात्मक है और बहुत ही लाभकारी है तथा इससे देश को फायदा होगा । इस बिल से केवल दिल्ली वालों को ही फायदा मत पहुंचाइए, इस बारे में राज्यों से भी विचार-विमर्श करना चाहिए ।

श्री रामफल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेत्रदान से सम्बन्धित जो बिल माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है यह वास्तव में इन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, बड़े उपकार का काम किया है, लेकिन ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बड़ी जल्दबाजी में किया है । जो भी इस बिल को पढ़ेगा और समझने की कोशिश करेगा, उसे ऐसा लगेगा कि इस में बड़ी जल्दबाजी की गई है, बड़े उतावलेपन से यह बिल पेश किया गया है । मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा - अगर वे थोड़ा राह कर लें, हफ्ते-दो हफ्ते या 10 दिन के बाद, उन तमाम सुझावों का समावेश करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

जैसे इस में सीमा-क्षेत्र का जिक्र किया गया है, इस में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्दर की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, जो यहां पर मरेंगे उन से ही नेत्र-दान लिया जायेगा, यहां पर ही नेत्र बैंक बनेगा क्योंकि शोध-संस्थान यहां पर ही है । आप ने शायद यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की कि दिल्ली और बम्बई के अतिरिक्त भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में अच्छे-अच्छे नेत्र-चिकित्-

सालय है, इस विज्ञान के जानने वाले लोग निजी क्षेत्रों में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं -- हमारे सीतापुर में एशिया का सब से बड़ा नेत्र-चिकित्सालय है जो सीतापुर-नेत्र-चिकित्सालय के नाम से जाना जाता है और वह पद्मश्री डा. मेहरा की देन है, जो एक साधारण से व्यक्ति थे लेकिन इतना आलीशान अस्पताल खड़ा कर दिया, जहां अन्य देशों के लोग भी चिकित्सा करवाने के लिए आते हैं । मैंने कई बार इस सदन में इस प्रश्न को उठाया है कि सरकार उस अस्पताल को अधिगृहित करे तथा वहां पर भी नेत्र-बैंक या चक्षु बैंक कायम किया जाय । यदि सरकार ऐसा कर दे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक बहुत अच्छा नेत्र-बैंक बन जायगा तथा वहां पर प्रदेश के लोग, पास-पड़ौस के लोग, उस का लाभ उठा सकेंगे । जो लोग समझते हैं कि मरने के बाद यह शरीर बेकार हो जाता है, यदि उस का कोई अंग किसी के काम आ सके, तो वे खुशी से उस का दान कर सकेंगे और उस से इलाके के लोगों को लाभ मिल सकेगा ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं - आप इस पर विचार करें, इस का जो सीमा-क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया गया है उस को बढ़ाया जाय । ऐसा करने से पूरे देश के लोगों को लाभ हो सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात - कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जैसे शास्त्री जी, पारूलेकर साहब ने कहा है और मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं - आज देश में ब्लड बैंक बनाये गये हैं उन में लोग अपने खून का दान करते हैं, लेकिन वह खून गरीब व्यक्ति को नहीं मिल पाता है । अगर कोई गरीब व्यक्ति अस्पताल के दरवाजे पर जाता है और उस को एक बोतल खून की जरूरत होती है तो उस को नहीं मिल पाता, उस को दर-दर की ठोकरें खानी पड़ती हैं, पैसा खर्च करने पर भी नहीं मिल पाता, लेकिन बड़े आदमियों को फौरन मिल जाता है । इस लिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप जो नेत्र-बैंक बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में जो लोग नेत्र-दान करेंगे उस का बड़े-बड़े लोग फायदा उठा लें जायें । इस के लिये सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए कि जो आंखे दान में आयेंगी वे गरीबों के नेत्रों को सुधारने मे लगाई जायेंगी । आप इस बात का आश्वासन सदन में दें, तब मैं समझूंगा कि जो बिल आप सदन में लाये हैं वह वास्तव में जन-हित में है और जैसा आप की सरकार कहती है हम सब कछ गरीबों के लिये कर रहे हैं ऐसी घोषणा में गरीबों के लिये कुछ करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । आप रोटी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, रोजी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, कपड़ा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, मकान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं. इस से कम-स-कम अन्धे लोगों को आंखे मिल जायेंगीऔर वे अपनी रोटी कम सकेंगे इस लिये यह बड़े उपकार की बात होगी । धन्यवाद ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Dr. Kulandaivelu. Each Member will take only 1 or 2 minutes.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): On behalf of my rationalist party, the DMK, I would like to welcome the Bill pertaining to the use of eyes of the deceased persons for therapeutic purposes, and participate in the discussion.

The reason for welcoming the Bill are manifold. Hon. Members have contributed much to the Bill by speaking about the importance of collecting eyes for this purpose. As a professional doctor in Medicine, I would like to emphasize that unless the eyes are removed in time, i.e. within six hours of the death of the individual, there may not be any use in collecting them. To ensure the viability of the cornea that is to be replanted, to the individual who requires corneal grafting, the eyes must be removed within six hours of the death of the individual. They must be preserved in such a manner that they are in good condition till the period of actual operation, i.e. the surgical procedure.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the number of banks which store the eyes is very limited. There are 1 or 2 Eye Banks in the country—one in Madras, and one in Bombay. One is owned by a private doctor. This facility must be extended to all teaching instituions and well-known hospitals.

There is a well-organized Eye Bank at Colombo. The guidelines and the technical know-how of that Eye Bank must be

learned by our doctors, and our technical people. We must depute people from here to that institution for that purpose. Then we can establish many Banks in our country to serve the deserving population.

Further, to assess the viability of the cornea..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I find that there are 42 eye banks in India.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: How many of them are functioning properly? How many Government—established hospitals provide eye bank facilities for surgical purposes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Dr. Kulandaivelu spoke, about Government—controlled hospitals.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: We are concerned about poor people. How can a poor man go to a private institution? So, Government must be very concerned about this issue. They must be prepared to establish eye banks. There must be experienced doctors who can perform corneal grafting. Junior doctors, i.e. with MBBS qualifications, can also be trained in such a manner as to be able to assess the viability of the cornea to be removed. In all Government hospitals, the doctors must be trained for this purpose. This facility must be extended to other metropolitan cities also.

Our people are superstitious, and are religious fanatics. The previous speaker said that we must be willing to contribute, i.e. donate the eyes. I proudly say that I belong to a rationalist party. Dr. Kala nidhi, myself and others in our party have registered our names for this donation. We must create an awareness in the society in this regard. There should not be any religious fanaticism. That fanaticism should not be an obstacle for this noble purpose. By providing our eyes to a third party, after our death, we are giving him precious life. In this manner, after our death, we can see through the other man, and see God.

I am not a believer in God; but I believe that if we give vision to a man, it is good. Once we allow and encourage corneal grafting by private institutions, it will be beneficial only to rich people, and not to the poor. This point must be kept in mind by the hon. Minister, and an organization should be set up by Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Kulandaivelu, you have been allowed as a special case. Your party has already been allowed its time. Mr. Era Mohan is sitting there.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I was mentioning about religious fanaticism. To incorporate a sense of rationalism, we must educate our society. Our Television and Broadcasting media must publicize rationalist ideologies. We must educate the people, because our people are prone to be highly superstitious. This tendency must be curbed. We must tell our people things in such a way that they do not hesitate to donate their eyes. Once we are dead, it is all over. Families donating eyes must be given some incentives.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री डी. पी. यादव (मुंगेर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बिल समर्थन योग्य है और सभी ने इसका समर्थन किया है। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन एक ही निवेदन शंकरानन्द जी से करना चाहूंगा कि एक आंख लगाइये, हजार आंख खराब करिये, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि आंख लगाने में जितने साधन, जितनी रिसर्च चाहिए और उस पर जितना खर्च होगा, उसके मध्य में एक हजार आंख खराब न हो जाएं और इसको देश की जनता ताकती न रहे। इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। कहा जा रहा है कि 70-80 लाख लोग आई डिसीज से पीड़ित हैं। कितने अंधे हैं, यह संख्या तो हमारे पास नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अंधे हो गए हैं, उनके लिए तो ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते, सिर्फ भाषण दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जिनको अंधा होने से रोका जा सकता है, उनके लिए हमको नेशनल कैंपेन चलाना होगा। इसके

बगैर आप यह समझे कि ग्राफ्टिंग बैंक, लिंब बैंक या किडनी बैंक बनाने से राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा यह नहीं होने वाला है ।

एक मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब भी कोई कानून बनाया जाता है, उसमें ऐसे लोग पैदा हो जाते हैं जो कानून का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं । आई डोनेशन लीगल होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें एक्सपलाइटेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । लोगों से झूठा लिखवा लिया जाएगा और उनकी आंखें निकाल ली जाएंगी । 10-20 हजार के लिए किसी भी गरीब आदमी को पकड़ा जाएगा और क्लोरोफार्म सुंघाकर उसकी आंखें निकाल लेंगे । इसलिए इसमें इस बात का प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि जिस आदमी की आंखें दान में ली जाएं, उसका नाम और पता जरूर आपके पास रहे । नहीं तो एक्सपलाइटेशन हो सकता है । ये दो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आप आई बैंक बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आप्थलमालाजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की क्या हालत है ? इतना बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट खड़ा किया है ।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Is there a provision for a living person to donate an eye in his lifetime?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You can do.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: It is not there.

श्री डी. पी. यादव : जो भी हो । यह प्रावीजन भी हो सकता है । डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आप्थलमालाजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की हालत देखिए । इतनी बदतर हालत है । आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की हालत देखिए । मैं आज ही वहां से लौटा हूं । 70 बैड प्राइवेट वार्ड और जनरल वार्ड में एक साल से बनकर पड़े हुए हैं, उनका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । इस तरह से जो हमारे रिसोर्सेस हैं, उनका प्रापर यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है । उसके लिए टेक्नीकल और डिवोटेड मैन पावर चाहिए ।

इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opoprtunity. I must welcome this Bill. And it is really a great thing that any person who has lost his eyes can get back his eye-sight. By the donation of eyes, of course, only a few kinds of diseases can be cured. For example, the transplantation of cornea itself can be of much help in this matter. As was pointed out by my learned friend, there are only two institutions in India who are collecting eyes, if I am not wrong.

There was a question on 18th December —as old as—1972, Question No. 4684. The reply was given by the Health Minister, that there were as many as 42 eye banks. I will not read the whole list. But I am sure they are not all private hospitals, they are mostly Government Hospitals. They are, M. I. Hospital, Indore, which is a Madhya Pradesh Government Hospital; Rajendra Institute, Patiala; Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad; Delhi Administration Eye Hospital, Delhi; Rajendra Prasad Ophthalmological Centre; Central Eye Bank of Ophthalmology; New Civil Hospital, Ahmdabad and so on. I am afraid, there is hardly any private institution mentioned in this list. The hon. Minister may throw more light as to whether the number of these 42 banks has increased. This is a reply which was given in 1972. I am sure, in ten years time, the list must have become double. I do not know whether the arrangements there are satisfactory or not. But I would like to know from the hon.

Minister as to how many eyes have been donated and how many eyes could be used properly for transplantation. If the hon. Minister gets us that information, that will be a matter of great help.

15.00 hrs.

The provision of this Bill is limited only to Delhi Administration. If the hon. Minister takes initiative in seeing that all the States make laws, that would be better. For example, Madhya Pradesh and certain other States have enacted this law. If this law is enacted all over the country, it would be a great help to our nation.

If the cornea is damaged, it can be transplanted. In the States there are lot of successful operations of this type. I am not sure how many successful operations we have been able to perform in India. We must also know as to how many eye banks are successfully keeping the eyes

Though the point which I am going to mention is not directly related to the Bill, yet it will not be out of place to say that thousands of young boys in the age group of five or six, lose their eyesight because of the deficiency of Vitamin A and D. Due to small-pox also there was great casualty of eye. It is a matter of pleasure that on that account the loss of eyesght is not much now. But we do not have full report because in many of the village, people who have gone blind are still there. We must make earnest efforts to see that more precautionary measures are taken to save the eyes.

The transplantation of cornea can be done only in case of accident or some burn or damage to the eye. I do not think a number of blind people, who are there in India, can be benefited by htis. This is a measure which can be made use of for such an exigency which I have pointed out. But even then, I must say that this is a welcome measure.

Further I want to suggest that when the person dies, why should we have the sanction of his relatives to remove his eyes? We are all property of the nation. If a man dies, why can his eyes not be taken out by any Act of the State? We can make a law like that. I am prepared to go to that extent. Ultimately it is the property of the State. If I die and there is nobody to donate my eyes, why should they be allowed to be wasted? If such a legislation is brought forward, I would be the first person to welcome that. It is not a matter of sentiment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Certain communities believe that a day will come when they will rise again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they rise again, they must have eyes to see.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I think, the hon. Minister and the hon. House will appreciate my sentiments in this resepect.

I thank you very much for giving me the time.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, amongst all human sufferings, blindness is the worst and if you go through the records, you will agree that our country is one of the biggest victims of this blindness. (*Interruptions*). Very recently, I had the opportunity to organise some eye camps in my constituency of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and what has been revealed from that is that one Dr. G. K. Saraf, the eminent eye specialist of India who was this year awarded Padma Bhushan for his work was the Surgeon who conducted operations in that camp and after examination of the eyes of the people in the car Nicobar district which is inhabited by the innocent tribals, beautiful tribals of that Island, the eye specialist, Dr. Saraf, said in the presence of the hon. Defence Minister, Shri. R. Venkataraman, who inaugurated the camp, that the eye position of Nicobari tribals right from the children, due to tracoma and cornea ulcer etc. is such that if immediate action is not taken, the entire Nicobari population will be converted into blind population in this country. This is a sensible revelation before us and thereafter. I wrote a letter to our hon. Health Minister about this situation and I am happy to say that he has replied to me stating that he has issued instructions to the All India Medical

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Institute to go there and examine and take remedial measures. But I am sorry to say at the same time that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have not found time to go there and to see the position, though the matter is so serious. Anyhow, I think the Minister will take note of it in future.

The point is that this particular Bill is a Bill which all of us should welcome. There is no denial of the fact. But the point is—I have given the amendment also in this regard—that it should be applicable to the whole of India, not particularly to the Union Territory of Delhi. But if the question arises that it is not within the competence of Parliament because this subject is a State subject and there will be some difficulties, in that case also I cannot understand why the Bill has not covered all the Union Territories, and why only Delhi specifically. There are other Union Territories which could have been included, but that has not been done, because of this legal lacuna or difficulty.

I fully agree with Mr. D. P. Yadav who said that there are people who are already blind—that is one thing—and there arethose people for whom we can prevent blindness. But we are not taking enough care for them. At the same time, when we want to do a thing, then we must be cautious and we must see all pros and cons of it because, after all, this is the Union Government or the Government of India which has presented this Bill before this august House. That is why all pros and cons should be considered. Even in respect of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, or Pondicherry, or Arunachal Pradesh or Mizoram and all the remote areas where people are suffering from blindness, their cases also should be taken into consideration.

With all these views, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the amendments that I have given and consider those remote areas also for future action.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेत्र (चिकित्सीय प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग का प्राधिकार) विधेयक जो यहां प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं ।

मैंने इस बिल के क्लाज 5 और 6 का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है। क्लाज 6:

"Where the death of a person is caused by accident or any other unnatural cause."

इस क्लाज के अन्तर्गत किसी रिलेटिव की या अन्य किसी की कोई भी कन्सैंट लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस क्लाज का हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पूरा विरोध करेगी। एक्सीडैंट से किसी की डैथ हो गई, उसने कोई ऑबजैक्शन न किया हो, नैचुरली कौन ऑबजैक्शन करता है ? इस क्लाज 6 में यह प्रावीजन होना चाहिए कि यद्यपि उसकी डैथ एक्सीडैंट से या अननैचुरल काज से हुई हो तो भी नीअरेस्ट रिलेटिव्ज की कन्सैंट लेनी चाहिए । अगर उसके बिना आप ऐसा करेंगे तो उसका बहुत विरोध होगा ।

इसी प्रकार क्लाज 5 में जो प्रावीजन लिखा गया है ।

"The authority referred to in sub-section(1) shall not be given except after the expiry of—

(i) half an hour from the time of the death of the concerned person in cases where no facility for cold storage of the dead body is available in the hospital or prison; or

(ii) two hours from the time of the death of the concerned person. in cases where facility for cold storage of the dead body is available in the hospital or prison.

इसके अंदर भी यह प्रावीजन बिल्कुल कन्सैंट के बिना नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर डैथ हस्पताल में या जेल में हुई हो, उसकी कन्सैंट के लिए अगर कोई रिलेटिव न हो और अन्य कोई न अवेलेबल हो, यह ठीक है कि अब कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन 2 घंटे में कौन पहुंच सकता है

और कौन कन्सेंट दे सकता है ? इसलिए इस क्लाज 5(2) का कोई भी स्वागत नहीं करेगा और कोई इसे पसन्द नहीं करेगा ।

अगर किसी की डैथ हस्पताल में हो जाती है और उसकी कन्सेंट के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो उसकी आंख निकालने की व्यवस्था नहीं करनी चाहिए । बिना कन्सेंट के आंख निकालने की अगर आपने कोशिश की तो उसका विरोध किया जायेगा।

अभी भी हमारे देश में यह परिपाटी है कि कोई भी पोस्ट-मार्टम कराना पसन्द नहीं करता । यहां तक कोशिश की जाती है कि अगर सोसाइड का केस होगा और अचानक मौत का केस हो तो भी उसका पोस्ट-मार्टम न किया जाये, उसके लिये बाइव देकर भी पोस्ट-मार्टम रोकने की कोशिश लोग करते हैं, क्योंकि इससे बड़ा भारी अपमान होता है ।

जब हमारे यहां इस प्रकार की रिलीजस भावना है, कोई भी अपनी आंख और कान निकलवाकर नहीं देना चाहता तो अभी आपने यह कानून दिल्ली में लागू किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले भी यह बम्बई में लागू रहा है, इसका पिछले दो साल में किन-किन लोगों ने लाभ उठाया है, आप इसकी लिस्ट पेश करें। लाभ उठाने में इसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हुआ है या मनी का दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हुआ है, यह जानकारी भी हमें प्रस्तुत करें ।

लैजिस्लेशन वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ही अच्छा माना जा सकता है, परन्तु हमें प्रैक्टिकल अप्रोच अपनाने की आवश्यकता है । इस संबंध में जो कानून प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैंने जो अपने सजैशन्स दिए हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी गौर से इनका जवाब देकर संतुष्ट करें ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to the House and to the hon. Members who have taken part in supporting the Bill wholeheartedly. I am happy to see that they have the eyes to see the sufferings of the poor people. I also believe that their hearts weep as their eyes see because the mere sight of an eye without the feeling of the heart is of no use. But here I have seen that all those hon. Members who have contributed to the debate have both heart and eye for the poor people.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Even those who have not taken part also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Eye is such a gift of God without which the life would have been miserable, without which even this debate in the House would have been blind. The people have eyes. But they sometimes fail to see unconsciously and sometimes deliberately. And we cannot say that the people who have no eyes do not see at all because they feel by their heart. Such is human life. Of course, human life's sufferings can be more appreciated if one has eyes. That is the reason why this Bill has been brought forward before the House.

Sir, the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate have travelled on a very wide horizon with which the Bill is not concerned at all. They have dealt with the problems of preventive aspects of blindness, the control of blindness and other aspects with which the Bill is not concerned at all. But, of course, many hon. Members have made very valuable contribution as far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned.

The basic objection according to certain hon. Members, is why this Bill only for the Union Territory of Delhi, why not for the entire country? Perhaps, I do not know, if they had an eye to see what is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You kindly go through the Bill, not what is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, because the people will look into the Bill. If you look into the Bill. it simply says, removal of eyes and nothing more and, therefore, it is not a State subject.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am happy that Mr. Daga wears eye spectacles to correct his sight...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA. Let it be examined by the Law Department

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I wish he had an eye to read what is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I will read it out.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have read it carefully.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If you have good eyes, you need not shout. The eyes can speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: The eyes usually only see.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I read out para 3:

> "It is intended to avail of the present opportunity to replace the Bombay Act as extended to Union territory of Delhi by independent legislation which would give effort to the aforementioned proposals."

It says that 1957 Bombay Act which was made applicable to Delhi is being replaced.

When I commended the Bill for the consideration of the House, I had already said that many States had already enacted this Bill and I gave the names of the States. At that time, Mr Somnath Chatterjee also corrected me saying that West Bengal had also passed this Bill. These are the States—I again repeat—where such a Bill have been passed. Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal These are the States which have already passed the Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about the Union Territories?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The reason is, again I say the Bill has a limited scope. The Bombay Act which was made applicable to Delhi, the Union Territory, is being replaced. The hon. Member was perhaps not there when I introduced the Bill and when I spoke on that. I said that the Bombay Act suffered from some deficiencies and I quoted them also and in order to correct that, I have brought this Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Union Territories? It is only for Delhi. What about other Union Territories?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already said that those States and Union Territories which have not passed the Bill, should emulate this which the Parliament is considering and is going to pass. I have already said this also. The States which have not passed such a Bill, they have got the right to pass it and they can pass it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Who is to pass?

AN HON. MEMBER: For Union Territories, Parliament only can pass.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I see the legality or the competence of Parliament in passing such a Bill for the entire country. I may say that the Bill relates mainly to Entry 6 Public Health, Sanitation, Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: "As the Bill is intended to apply to the Union Territory of Delhi and it was (4) of Article 246 of the Constitution, Parliament has legislative competence to make law with respect tothe matter contained in the Bill for the Union Territory of Delhi. Unless legislators of the State pass resolutions under Article 252 to the effect that with respect to the aforesaid matter, Parliament should make laws Then only the Parliament gets competence to frame law for this purpose which would be applicable to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

That is the reason why this Bill which is only applicable to Union Territory of Delhi has been introduced.

Now, I found a contradiction in the arguments of two hon Learned Members

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Shri Shejwalkar and Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

Shri Shejwalkar went to the extent of saying that any part of the body should be used for the purpose of the nation's health. This is the contention of Shri Shejwalkar which is very welcome in view of the nation's progress, development and future and health.

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar said "No, who is this man who has the authority to give this after the death of the person without any authority" and all that he challenged so many things, even the President and all that. "Who is this competent person?"

I should say that the amendment that you referred and which I am going to move shortly about the person who is competent under the provisions of the Bill is already enumerated and, according to that also, who will be the person who is competent to give this after the death of the person? If the person before his death has not given his consent or donation of the eyes, it is the person taking charge of the body and that has been defined here. It is his near relative. He is the competent person. Except that, I do not find any other person to whom the authority has been given. The Act has to be read

(*Interruptions*)

as a whole. You cannot take out the Sections from the Clauses and read them independently in isolation of the other Clauses and say this is that. An Act has to be read as a whole. The competent person under the Act is near relative.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Who is the competent person?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The person authorised under the Act. Who else can there be?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For Dr. Kulandaivelu, Mrs. Kulandaivelu is the competent person.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Another objection raised by some hon. Member is that there is no provision in the Bill about the use of the eye. The very object says that the eye is being taken for corneal grafting and for no other purpose...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It is not in the Bill. Can you show me the clause which says that the eye will be used for grafting?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he has his eyes, but I cannot give him the sight. What can I do?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is the answer which you are giving to my question? I am putting this simple question. Can you read out a clause which says that the eye will be used for grafting? Can you show that? It is not in the Bill. Kindly try to understand. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I must see one day when a Bill drafted and presented before Parliament is acceptable to Shri Mool Chand Daga. All Bills are drafted in a very bad manner according to Mr. Daga. How will he be convinced now ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He has his eyes, but I cannot give him the sight.

Many Members have spoken about eye-banks. Hon. Member Shri Shejwalkar quoted some figures. As per my information, there are about 72 eye-banks in the country, mostly located at the Medical Colleges and specialised institutions, but only a dozen of them are actively pursuing eye-collections and corneal grafting work. So, there is no question of any private body or person having an eye-bank. That question does not arise at all.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): There is a private bank, Eye Research Foundation, by Dr. Agarwal in Madras.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have the list of Tamil Nadu. I stand to be corrected. In Tamil Nadu there are three eye-bands: Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, Government Erskina Hospital, Madurai, Medical College,

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Vellore. This is my information. I stand to be corrected.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Dr. Agarwal is running a priate bank, Eye Research Foundation.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have said that I stand to be corrected. As per my information, there are only three eye-banks. The eye-banks organize publicity to popularise voluntary eye-donations and some of them register voluntary eye-donors. I may inform the House that the Prime Minister of this country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has already registered donation of her eyes with the R.P. Eye Centre of All India Institute of Medical Sciences on 6-3-1970; not now, but twelve years ago, she has registered hereself for the donation of her eyes with the R.P. Eye Centre of All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: So many of us have done this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have this information. Whatever information I have, I have given to the House. I wish the call given by Shri Ramavatar Shastri for donation by MPs and Ministers will be heeded to by all of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That information will be given by the Minister to those who have already donated their own eyes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Now, another objection raised by the hon. Members is about the definition of the registered medical practitioner who is authorised under this Act. Sir, the definition is very clear. It says:

> 'A registered medical practitioner (Ophthalmologist) means a medical practitioner who posseses any recognised medical qualification as defined in cluase (h) of Section 8 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and posseses a post-graduate qualification in ophthalmology or has a certificate showing that he has received training in enucleation procedure....

You know what is meant by enucleation procedure. It is an art of surgery or extracting the eyes from the socket. That is called enucleation. I quote:

> 'I....or has a certificate showing that he has receied training in enucleation procedure in the Ophthalmology Department, or a hospital or a teaching institution for therapeutic purposes approved by the administration in this behalf."

He is the authorised medical officer as defined under clause (c) of the said act. This did not find a place in the Bombay Act.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I want to know whether this relates to the doctors attached to the Government hospitals or does this include the private practitioners too? Are they also covered under this Act?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This definition does not make any distinction between a doctor in Government service or outside. We place emphasis on the qualification and experience aspect of the doctor. We do not make the distinction between doctors who are competent to do this job whether in Government service or outside this service.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says that qualification is the only criterion.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Apart from this, Mr. D. P. Yadav—he is not here at the moment—said something. I thank him for that. He has cautioned us that this donation of eyes may be misused by some vested persons who will be tempted to buy the eyes donated by the poor people and make money out of that. Sir, we do take note of the caution given by the hon. Member. We will take all precautions to see that this mischief does not happen. The other Members have expressed their desire that such eyes may not be given only to the rich people who are able to buy the eyes. We also take note of this suggestion made by the House in this regard. And we will see that the poor and other deserving cases

are given preference or priority over them. With these words, I commend this Bill. I have nothing more to say on this.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to ask him two questions. Firstly, he has not replied to one question of mine as to whether donation to a private institution by a donor is prohibited by this Act. If a particular person wants to donate that to a particular institution, under this Act, is that prohibited? Under the Act, will this be used in Delhi only for the benefit of the poor? If this were allowed it means that anyone who wants to donate the eyes has to give that to this institution. Under this Act the eyes will be available to persons residing at Delhi or will that be available to persons residing outside Delhi? Kindly clarify these two things.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is a question of not only of donation of or taking the eyes from the deceased but it is a question of preservation of the eyes in an eye bank. In Delhi, we have an eye bank. You can see from the figure given by the R. P. Eye centre that the total number of cornea grafting done here in 1977 was only 76. But in 1981 cornea grafting was done in 189 cases. The hon. Member asked whether anybody is prevented from donating eyes to private eye banks. The question is that there are no private eye banks. We cannot presume things and then go on discussing. When it comes we will see. There is no question of amendment.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Sir, I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the time-limit for the removal of the eye. The hon. Minister has not mentioned about the time-limit. The problem may arise when a competent ophthalmologist required to be present for the removal of eye is not available. How can we find a competent Ophthalmologist to go over to the remote areas like villages, etc.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member has said nothing new. Many eyes are lost because many deaths occur in the rural areas where there are no Ophthalmologist. So, what can be done? Sir, I once again request that the Bill be passed.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Sir, the removal of the eyes should be done within six hours otherwise, cornea is lost and it will be of no use.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I would like to know how many eyes were collected; how many cornea grafting cases were done and out of those how many were succesful?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, apart from the competency of the doctor successful grafting of cornea depends on so many other factors, such as, viability of the eye, etc. As far as RP Centre is concerned in 1977 ninety six eyes were received and grafting was done in severity six cases; in 1978 one hundred and forty-seven eyes were received and cornea grafting was done in one hundred and fourteen cases. In 1979 one hundred and ninety eight eyes were received and cornea grafting was done in one hundred and forty cases. In 1980 one hundred and seventy four eyes were received and cornea grafting as done in one hundred and forty one cases. In 1981 two hundred and fifty nine eyes were received and cornea grafting was done in one hundred and eighty nine cases. Till June 1981 one hundred and four eyes were received and cornea grafting was done in eighty-two cases.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You had received more eyes than the number of cornea graftings done. What happened to the remaining eyes?

What were the results of the grafting operations? How many cases were successful? In how many cases eyes were used?

On those points you have not given your replies; if you are not having information just now with you, may supply the information later on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do agree that this is quite a relevant question and it needs an answer also. I do not have at the

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moment, information as to how many were successful, how many were not successful, how many were rejected and so on. It is not as if all the eyes being donated are being grafted; it is not so. If you ask, why they were rejected, it needs a detailed answer. I don't have that information here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for the therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause—(Definitions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 9,—

after "practitioner" *insert* "who is working in a Government hospital and" (6)

Page 2,—

after line 16, *insert*—

'(e) "therapeutic purposes" means any purpose relating to free grafting or study and research of the eye.' (7)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11,—

add at the end—

"and District Magistrate outside the jurisdiction of Union Territory" (16)

Page 1, line 14,—

after "sister and" *insert* "in absence of these" (17)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Page 1,—

for lines 9 to 11, *substitute*—

'(a) "Appropriate Government" means the Administrator of the Union territory appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution and State Governments as defined under Section 3 (60) of General Clauses Act, 1897.' (25)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I beg to move:

Page 1,

omit lines 9 11. (26)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 15,—

for "Administrator" *substtiute*

"Appropriate Government." (27)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I want to speak on my amendments. I don't find anywhere in the Bill that therapeutic purpose has been defined. Nowhere it has been defined. The whole Bill says 'removal of eyes'. Nothing more. Nothing about grafting of eyes is being said; it has not been defined at all. You don't say how eyes will be used; you don't say what is the therapeutic purpose. There are 15 meanings given in the Oxford Dictionary for the words 'therapeutic purpose'. You have got as many as 15 meanings given. Eyes can be used for research purposes. They can be sold. I want to know what will be the purpose here? That you have not said. It has not been defined in the whole Bill. It is not a State subject. It does not come under the list of State subjects. Health is concerned with living persons. The matter concerns the dead person only so far as eyes are being removed from him after his death. After a person dies, you remove his eyes. Health, as I said, concerns the living persons. It is not coming under the State List; it is not a State subject. This is my respectful submission. I challenge them on this point. Let the Law Department examine it. This is a subject covering the whole of the country. It can come under the Seventh Schedule, item 97. This Bill says 'removal of eyes' and nothing more than that. It does not say how they can be removed; it

only says, only qualified medical practionners can remove eyes. Nothing is added that these eyes will be used for such and such purposes. It is not stated for what purposes these will be used. Nowhere are these things defined. This is my respectful submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I now put all the amendments moved to Clause 2 together to the vote of the House?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I want to speak on my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted was one hour. We have exceeded two hours. The next Bill is there.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर ज्यादा डिस्कशन नहीं करना चाहूंगा और केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yesterday we decided to conclude the voting on Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Had we done it yesterday, today we would have found sufficient time for discussion of this Bill.

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. The time allotted was one hour. We have taken 2½ hours. Mr. Ajit Kumar Mehta. Please take one minute and concleude.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिए । इस विधेयक की क्लाज तीन की सबक्लाज तीन में कहा गया है कि----

"....but no such removal shall be made by any person other than registered medical practitioner (Ophthalmic)...., that life is extinct in such body."

आज जब विज्ञान इतना उन्नत हो गया है कि शरीर के हर अंग का ट्रांसपलान्टेशन हो सकेगा तब हमें इस विधेयक में मृत्यु की परिभाषा तो देनी ही पड़ेगी जो कि इसमें कहीं भी नहीं दी गई है । आदमी मर सकता है लेकिन उसका अंग नहीं मरेगा । अगर अंग भी मर जाएगा तो उसका ट्रांसपलान्टेशन कैसे होगा । इसलिए इसमें मृत्यु की परिभाषा भी कहीं न कहीं होनी चाहिए ।

इस में एक बात यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी आर्टीफिशियल रेस्पिरेशन पर है । जब तक उसकी कृत्रिम श्वास प्रक्रिया को चालू रखा जाएगा तब तक तो वह जिंदा रहेगा लेकिन जैसे ही वह प्रक्रिया बंद हो जाती है तो वह आदमी मर जाता है । लेकिन उसका अंग नहीं मरता है । इसलिए अगर मृत्यु की परिभाषा नहीं की जाएगी तो कैसे कहा जाएगा कि वह जिंदा है या मर गया है और उस अवस्था में उसके अंग का ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन कैसे हो सकता इसलिए मृत्यु की परिभाषा इस बिल में आवश्यक है । इसीलिए मैंने अपना संशोधन पेश किया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Mool Chand Daga, you have already spoken. Mr. Vikhe Patil has also sponken. Now, the hon. Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I have already replied to Mr. Daga. But again I can tell him that the purposes for which the eyes were extracted are given in Clause 3 itself. It says—

"3(1) If any person had, either in writing or orally, in the presence of two or more witnesses.....the use of his eyes, after his death, for therapeutic purposes....."

So, here the purpose for which it is taken is given. And I can distinctly say that the Oxford Dictionary does not give the meaning.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you see the latest edition of the Oxford Dictionary, Mr. Daga?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta has mentioned that the word 'death' in the Bill must be defined. I do not see any reason why there should be a definition to this word in this Bill.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: The definition for the word 'death' is necessary because the individual can die, but what about the other parts of the body?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 2 together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 16, 17 *and* 25 *to* 27 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3—(*Authority for removal of eyes of deceased persons*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

for 'either in writing or orally' *subsititute in writing*' (8)

Page 2,—

after line 41, *insert*—

"(4) Any eye removed in violation of the provisions of sub-section 3 shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceding three years." (9)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 20,—

after "purposes" *insert*—

"or at least did not indicate during his life time his objection to these purposes" (18)

Page 2, line 31,—

(i) *after* "person" *insert*—

"having made such reasonable inquiry as may be practical"

(ii) for "near" *substitute* "nearest available" (19)

Page 2, line 41,—

for "life is extinct in such body"

substitute "cerebral death has occured to the donor" (20)

Page 2,—

after line 41, *insert*—

"(4) The death of a donor shall be certified by two doctors one of whom shall be qualified for at least five years. These doctors shall not be members of the transplantation team.

(5) The decision to switch off the ventilator if the donor is on artificial respiratoin or on oxygen shall have no connectoin with the requirements for transplantation, but shall be made on entirely objective grounds from the point of view of the physicians attending the patient (donor) for his injuries of disease as the case may be and the matter of potential eyes transplantation shall be discussed with relatives of the donor only after the decision of switching off ventilator has been taken.

(6) The surgeon removing the eyes for transplantation shall have the additional responsibility of confirming for himself that death has occured before the commences and also that the correct procedure has been followed in determining that the permission has been granted by the relatives and the deceased had no objection during his life time.

(7) Where the deceased had left a positive wish to donate his eyes in face of the near relative's adamant objection, no further action shall be taken." (21)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 41, *insert*—

"(4) Any person removing on eye removed in violation of the provisions of sub-section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years." (29)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Mool Chand Daga, you have already spoken enough. I think we can take it that you have spoken on this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, Sir, I want to speak for a few minutes.

Clause 3 reads:

"If any person had, either in writing or orally...."

Why orally? Further it says:

"...in the presence of two or more witnesses.." If any body wants to donate his eyes after his death, he can give authorisation in the presence of any witness. What do you mean by oral witnesses? If a person wants to give his eyes, he must give that in writing. The word 'orally' must be omitted.

Then, sub-clause(3) of Clause 3 says:

"The authority given under subsecion (1) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (2), shall be sufficient warrant for the removal, for theraputic purposes, of the eyes from the body of the decased person; but no such removal shall be made by any person other than a registered medical practitioner (ophthalmic) who had satisfied himself, before such removal by a personal examination of the body from which eyes are to be removed, that life is extinct in such body."

In case the life is not extinct and the medical practitioner removes the eyes, what is the punishment prescribed for him? For that you must have a law. That is why, I have suggested to insert after line 41:

"Any eye removed in violation of the provisions of sub-section 3 shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding three years."

If no punishment is provided in this Bill for this, this would be an incomplete law. Neither the Law Ministry nor the Health Ministry seems to have applied its mind. You must provide in law that if any persons removes the eyes when the life is not extinct in the body, he should be punished with an imprisonment not exceeding three years. This is very important.

For Heaven's sake, do not go on rejecting our justified amendments; try to accept some amendments, which are reasonable and justified. Otherwise, you must give us some convincing reasons for not accepting our amendments, and that you are taking care of these things in suitable manner.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I do not want to convert this Bill into an Indian Penal Code. The provisions in the Indian Penal Code will take care of such things.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, our fear is that once we accept the oral evidence or witnesses, then a number of irregularities may happen. Oral evidence as provided may create some problems, and that is why, I suggest that some record should be there.

Then, the provision is made that the punishment for violation of the provisions of this clause will be as per Section 297 of the Indian Penal Code. This is not sufficient; the punishment should be more severe, and for that I have moved my amendment. Many irregularities were brought to light when a calling attention on the subuject was discussed in the Rajya Sabha. Similar things may not be repeated after the passing of this law.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have nothing more to add.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9, 18 *to* 21 and 29 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 *stand part of the Bill."*

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5—(Authority for removal of eyes in case of unclaimed bodies in hospital or prison)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 9 to 11,—

omit "or by an employee of such hospital or prison, authorised in this behalf by the person in charge of the management or control thereof" (10)

"Page 3, line 27,—

omit "nursing home,"(11)

What does this clause say? It says:

"the authority for the removal of the eyes from the dead body which so remains unclaimed may be given, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), in the prescribed form, by the person in charge, for the time being, of the management or control of the hospital or prison or by an employee of such hospital..."

Now, he may be a fourth Class employee; who can give permission in his absence? Suppose the authority is not there, a fourth Class employee is there..

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You should read the next rule, authorised in this regard." You should read that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, I am reading. It says any employees, Who is an employee?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 3, lines 9 to 11,—

omit "or by an employee of such hospital or prison, authorised in this behalf by the person in charge of the management or control thereof" (10)

"Page 3, line 27,—

omit "nursing home," (11)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9] **16.02 hrs.**

AYES

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Paranjpe, Shri Baburao
*Pawar, Shri Balasaheb
Roy, Shri A. K.
*Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Banatwala Shri G. M.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh Rao
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Digambar Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath

Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gounder Shri A. Senapathi

Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jharkhande Rai, Shri

Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Keyur Bhusan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mallu, Shri Anautha Ramulu
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Niharsinghwala, Shri G. S.

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Rajamallu, Shri K.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogta
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Ravani, Shri Navin
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sawant, Shri T. M.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingh

Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P. K.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result*of the division is:

Ayes 9; Noes 132.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

†Clause 6—(*Authority for removal of eyes from bodies sent for postmortem examination for medico-legal or pathological purposes.*)

Amendment made:

Page 3,—

for lines 29 to 34, *substitute*:

"6. Where the body of a person has been sent for postmortem examination—

(a) for medico-legal purposes by reason of the death of such person having been caused by accident or any other unnatural cause;

or

(b) for pathological purposes,

the person competent under this Act to give authority for the removal of the eyes from such dead body may, if he has reason to believe that the eyes will not be required for the purpose for which such body has been sent for postmortem examination, authorise the removal for therapeutic purposes, of the" (3)

(*Shri B. Shankaranand*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part o fthe Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Clauses 7 to 10, there are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In Clause 11, I think there are 3 or 4 amendments. I think no Member is interested in speaking. Mr. Daga, are you moving?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, are you moving?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, are you moving?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Narasimha Reddy are you moving?

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar: Lal Rahi, Shri Balesaheb Pawar, and Shri R. N. Tripathi.

NOES: Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Ram

†In view of the amendment to clause 6 adopted by the House, the words "or pathological" occurring in marginal heading against clause 6, were inserted as patent errors under the direction of the Speaker:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: No.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 11 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Short ittle, extent and *Commencement*)

Amendment made.

Page 1, line 4,

for 1980 substitute "1982" (2).

(Shri B. Shankaranand)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving my amendment.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "the Union territory of Delhi". *substitute* India (14).

Page 1, line 6,—

after "Administration" *insert*—

"or District Magistrate as the case may be" (15).

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am not moving amendments.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the amendments nos. 14 and 15 moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 *and* 15 *were put and negatived . .*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-first" substitute "Thirty-third" (1)

(Shri B. Shankaranand)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill. . .

The Motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Title

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment. The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

———

16.09 hrs.

EAR DRUMS AND EAR BONES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the use of ears of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980 was introduced on the 1st of August, 1980.

The very delicate operation of removal and transplanting of Ear Drums and Ear Bones has been a well established surgical procedure in many countries. We have many well trained E.N.T. Surgeons in this country who are capable of undertaking these procedures and thus help in restoring the hearing faculty. The benefit of this facility however cannot be made available unless Ear Drums and Ear Bones are available in sufficient numbers. The Present Bill has been introduced in order to give legal sanction|Protection for the removal of ear drums and ear bones and to deal with matters relating to removal and transplantation of ear drums and bones. As you would have noticed from the Bill, it makes provision for the removal of ear drums and ear bones from the dead body of the person, if he so authorises at any time before his death, either in writing or orally, subject to requisite safeguards. The Bill also gives authority for removal of ears and ear bones in the case of unclaimed bodies in any hospital, prison, nursing home or such other institutions, against with requisite safeguards.

1610 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

It also authorises removal of ears and ear drums, from the person whose death is caused by accident or any unnatural cause and the dead body has been sent for *post mortem* examination for medico-legal purposes. In all these cases, necessary safeguards have also been provided. It is also laid down that the removal and transplantation should be done only by a medical practitioner who possesses any of the recognised medical qualification as defined in the Indian Medical Council Act. The Bill also provides for preservation of the ear drums and ear bones so removed. It would therefore be necessary to establish a Ear Bank, and also to invite voluntary donation of ear drums and ear bones, after death.

The Bill would cover the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi and it will come into force on such date as the Administration may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. It also seeks to give the necessary protection to the persons acting in good faith in accordance with the provisions thereof. With the enactment of the proposed Bill, it will be possible to give legal sanction and would enable the Union Territory Administration to take effective steps for removal and transplantation of ear drums and ear bones.

Mr. Chairman, I would, therefore, request that this House take up the Bill for consideration and pass the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the use of ears of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the D.M.K. Party, I rise to welcome and support the Ear Drums and Ear Bonnes (Authority for use of Therapeutic Purposes) Bill.

I am quite happy to note that the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi, has come out with encouraging results. I congratulate them for the commendable work done work about transplantation. I request the hon. Minister to furnish me the particulars of the surgery

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

done and the outcoming results also. Unless we have sufficient quantity of ear bones and ear drums I do not think we will be able to catre to the poor public. So, it is very essential to have a mass mobilisation scheme or mass mobilisation programme in order to cater to the people or collect more ear drums as well as ear bones which can be used for therapeutic purposes so that we can give hearing to the really needy and the poor people

With regard to the territory, this Bill is applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi. I am sorry, the hon. Minister should not think that the people of Delhi alone have got ears. The people of other areas also have got ears. The Bill should be extended to other areas also.

With regard to the registered medical practitioners, it is mentioned that the medical practitioner should possess any of the recognised medical qualification as defined in the Indian Medical Council Act. After finishing M.B.B.S. and completing one year's house surgency, a person is entitled to register himself as a registered medical practitioner. But a registered medical practitioner alone will not be able to remove the ear, ear drum or ear bones in a better manner. I suggest that the registered medical practitioner should be one who has also got a minimum qualification in the particular field, namely, Diploma in Otolaryngeology or Master of Surgery in this E.N.T. field. Unless he has got either a Diploma in Otolaryngeology or post-graduate qualification he should not be allowed to touch an ear bone or ear drum. Unless and otherwise he is competent in his field, if you allow ordinary people, ordinary general practitioners also, it will not serve the purpose. Even though I am a doctor with a post-graduate qualification, I do not think I will be able to remove the ear bone or ear drum. So, mere registered medical practitioner alone should not be competent for this, and this should not be the criteria for remove the ear. He should be a registered medical practitioner with a minimum qualification of diploma in Otolaryngeology or should be a Master of Surgery in the particular field. The unauthorised or unclaimed bodies and bodies that come for post mortem in Government hospitals should be submitted for removal of ear drums and ear bones. The ear drums and ear bones are inside the body. When they are removed, it is not visible outside the body.

With regard to the creation of ear bank, I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. It can be named as Ear Bank of India. The ear drums and ear bones collected from various parts of India can be stored in a central pool in Delhi so that we can have more of ear drums and ear bones. But the amount alotted for this purpose is very meagre. Even a small surgery costs Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000. I request the hon. Minister to enhance this amount.

If we bring the private doctors within the purview of this Bill, the doctors who are having their own nursing homes, can exploit this. They can make use of the available ear drums and ear bones. They can demand huge sums for transplantation of the ear drum and ear bones. There I suggest that removal of ear drums and ear bones should be done in the teaching institutions and Government hospitals so that poor people who come to hospital for this purpose, can get benefit.

The All India Radio, Door Darshan and the press should be utilised for giving maximum publicity for the removal of ear drums and ear bones as well as eyes so that more people can come forward to donate their ear drums, ear bones and eyes and the persons who lose their ear drums, ear bones and eyes can get back their ear and vision.

With these few suggestions I support the Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, विधेयक की जो भावना है उसका तो हर एक व्यक्ति स्वागत करता है। लेकिन मैं साथ ही नम्रतापूर्वक एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब विधेयक बनाया जाए तो या तो ला डिपार्टमेंट से कंसल्ट कर लिया जाए या उस को पूरी तरह से बनाया जाए ताकि उस का लाभ सब को मिल सके। उस का लाभ किस को मिलेगा, किस तरह मिलेगा, किस तरह से ये कान के परदे हटाए जाएंगे और हटाने के बाद

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

उन का उपयोग किस तरह से होगा, ये सारी बातें इस में होनी चाहिए थीं । मैं इस बिल के अंदर काफी कमियां पाता हूं । अगर कोई केवल भावना पढ़ता है तो ठीक है अच्छा लगता है । लेकिन पहले तो माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी मेहरबानी कर के यह बताएं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने लोगों ने यह काम किया है, कितने लोगों ने ईयरड्रम्स और ईयर बोन्स अपनी भेंट कर दी है ? आज मैंने कहीं पढ़ा कि 68 करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, उन में से कितने लोगों ने अपनी आखें डोनेट कीं, उस की फिगर थी दो हजार से भी कम । इस में आप ने कान के परदे हटाने के लिए कहा है । लेकिन पहले आप इस के परपज को देखें, इस में आप ने लिखा है फार थेराप्यूटिक परपजेज, लेकिन यह थेराप्यूटिक परपज है क्या यह कहीं डिफाइन नहीं किया है। इस बिल में यह डिफाइन होना चाहिये । अगर यह डिफाइन नहीं होगा तो ये किस काम आएंगे यह कैसे निश्चय होगा ? कहीं भी बिल में यह डिफाइन नहीं किया हुआ है कि ये थेराप्यूटिक परपजेज हैं क्या ? आक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी के अनुसार ये रिसर्च परपज के लिए काम में आ सकते हैं, दूसरे काम में ले सकते हैं लेकिन इसमें कहीं डेफीनीशन नहीं दी है । जो बिल आप लाना रहे हैं उसमें जो सब्जेक्ट है उसकी डेफीनीशन बिल में होनी चाहिए लेकिन इसमें कोई डेफनीशन नहीं है । इस बिल में जितने भी क्लाजेज हैं उनमें कहीं भी इसकी डेफीनीशन नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं यह सब्जेक्ट जो है वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है । हैल्थ का जो सब्जेक्ट है वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट होता है लेकिन हैल्थ का संबंध उसी से है जोकि जिन्दा है । यहां पर तो आप मरे हुए आदमी के ईयर ड्रम्ज और ईयर बोन्स हटायेंगे जिसका कि हैल्थ से कोई भी संबंध नहीं है इसलिए यह सेन्ट्रल सब्जेक्ट है, स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है । मैं पुनः एक बार चैलेंज करना चाहता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य का जो विषय है वह जीवित व्यक्तियों से ही संबंध रखता है, मृत व्यक्तियों से नहीं। इसलिए इसमें जो रिमूवल आफ ईयर ड्रम्ज एन्ड ईयर बोन्स लिखा हुआ है यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है और इसको सारे देश में लागू होना चाहिए । अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने भी कहा है कि इस बिल को सारे देश में लागू किया जाना चाहिए, केवल दिल्ली या यूनियन टैरिटरी में ही नहीं।

दूसरी बात इसमें यह कही गई है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति जो दान करता है वह या तो लिखित दे सकता है या जबानी कह सकता है । लेकिन जबानी कहने वाला तो चला गया उसके बाद कैसे होगा, इसके लिए आपने कहा है कि दो गवाह होंगे लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि आजकल गवाहों की क्या कीमत है ? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने राइटिंग में देने का प्राविजन रखा है फिर ओरल एविडेन्स की बात क्यों रखी है ? मैं समझता हूं राइटिंग में देने की जो व्यवस्था आपने रखी है वही ठीक है, जबानी देने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रहेगी ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर कोई जिन्दा व्यक्ति था और उसके ईयर ड्रम्स और बोन्स हटा दिए गये तो उसके लिये क्या पनिशमेन्ट होगा ? आपने कहा है कि आई पी सी में पनिशमेन्ट दिया हुआ है लेकिन वह कौन सा सेक्शन है ? आप कहते हैं सेक्शन (325) है । लेकिन अगर दो साल के बाद कोई कंप्लेन्ट लाज की जाएगी तो वह आकर कह देगा कि हां, आदमी मरा तो नहीं था लेकिन मैंने अच्छे फेथ में यह काम किया था। आपने इसमें लिखा हुआ है:

> "No suit or legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

इसके अलावा आपने इसमें लिखा है कि हास्पिटल में इंचार्ज जो होगा वह इस काम के लिए किसी को एथारिटी दे सकता है। आपने कहा है एनी एंपलाई अथराइज्ड बाई हिम । मान लीजिये एक एस. पी. है वह अथराइज करेगा किसी एस एच ओ न कि किसी कांसटेबल को । जिसको भी अथराइज किया जाए उसकी भी तो कोई हैसियत होती चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा ईयर ड्रम्ज और ईयर बोन्स को हटाने के बाद उनका क्या उपयोग किया जाएगा? आपने कहा इसमें यह नहीं लिखा है। मैं समझता हूं ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो जिससे कि गरीब लोगों को इन्सेन्टिव मिल सके । इन्सेन्टिव के आधार पर कुछ दे सकते हैं कि हमारे काम देने के बाद इतना पैसा मिलता है । आपने कह दिया एक्सीडेंट हो गया और कोई आदमी पीछे नहीं होगा, तो उसके कान आप हटा देंगे। तुरन्त हटा दिये गये और बाद में एक आदमी आ गया और कहने लगा कि यह मेरा लड़का है और आपने कान पहले ही हटा दिए हैं, तो क्या होगा । इसमें आप कितने समय तक इंतजार करेंगे । रेल एक्सीडेंट में सैंकड़ों आदमी मर जाते हैं । एक गाड़ी के एक्सीडेंट में पचासों आदमी मर जाते हैं और सब के कान हटा लिए जाएं, क्योंकि पीछे कोई नहीं आने वाला है यदि कोई पीछे आ गया, तो इस बात को भी समझने की जरूरत है । कुछ लोग इस प्रकार का विश्वास करते हैं कि मरने के बाद यदि कोई आदमी दफना दिया जाता है, तो एक समय ऐसा आने वाला है कि वह फिर खड़ा होगा, तो क्या वह बिना कान के खड़े होंगे और बिना आंख के खड़े होंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत विश्वास है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह गलत है या सही है, यह आप बता सकते हैं । ऋषि दयानन्द अब पैदा होंगे । मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह गलत है या सही विश्वास है ; लेकिन ऐसा कुछ लोग विश्वास करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल जब लाते हैं, तो ला-डिपार्टमेंट से इसको एग्जामिन कराना चाहिए । कहा जाता है कि सारे कानून नियमों के अन्तर्गत हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कब नियम बनेंगे। इसमें ज्यादा पावर सबोर्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन को दे दी है . . (व्यवधान) . . एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि केवल मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर डाक्टर का सवाल नहीं है । यदि कोई डाक्टर एम.बी.बी.एस. कर लेता और दुकान खोल लेता है, तो वह भी चलेगा । यदि कोई व्यक्ति गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल में हो, थोड़ा एक्सपीरियेंस हो। क्वालिफाइड हो, उसमें थोड़ी स्पैशिलिटी होनी चाहिए । आपने हर एक आदमी को पावर्स दे दी है, यह मेरी दृष्टि में बिलकुल ठीक नहीं है । इस बिल को फिर कन्सीडर करना चाहिए और जो हमने अमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, उनको सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, साधारणतया कोई भी व्यक्ति इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेगा और मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं । मगर इस बिल में दो-चार बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

जैसाकि मेरे से पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा कि इस विधेयक को सम्पूर्ण देश में लागू होना चाहिए, न कि केवल दिल्ली में । अगर अन्य जगहों में प्रावधान नहीं है, तो प्रबन्ध किया ही जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूं कि अब चिकित्सा-विज्ञान इतना उन्नत हो गया है कि शरीर के विभिन्न अंगों का भी ट्रांसप्लानटेशन हो सकता है । तो क्या आप हर अंग के लिए अलग-अलग बिल लाएंगे -- इस मायने में यह विधेयक अपूर्ण है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एक ऐसा काम्प्रिहैंसिव विधेयक, एक ऐसा विस्तृत विधेयक लायें, जो शरीर के विभिन्न अंगों के ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन में काम आये, न कि हर अंग के लिए अलग-अलग विधेयक प्रस्तुत करें। उसमें लूपहोल (छिद्र) की संभावना रह जायेगी।

मैं इस मायने में डागा साहब से पूर्ण सहमत हूं कि जिस डाक्टर . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, he is supporting you. You should listen to him.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I am supporting him on the point where he has raised objection that in Clause 2(e) the qualification and requirement of the medi-

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

cal officer or practitioner who will remove the ear drum and ear bone is—

> "registered medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner who possesses any recognised medical qualification as defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and who is enrolled on a State Medical Register as define in clause (k) of that section."

सम्भावना यह है कि कोई भी आदमी इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले सकता है, उस का केवल उचित क्वालिफिकेशन के साथ रजिस्टर्ड मैडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर होना जरूरी है। कोई भी आदमी जो उचित क्वालिफिकेशन रखता है इस अंग को निकालकर प्रीजर्व कर के रख सकता है। आप ने यह बन्धन कहीं भी नहीं लगाया है कि एक खास स्थान पर ही यह काम हो सकता है, यानी गवर्नमेंट मैडिकल कालिज में या सरकारी अस्पताल में ही इस को प्रीजर्व कर के रख सकते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में यह कानून कदाचार को भी प्रश्रय दे सकता है। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ऐसा बन्धन लगाया जाए जिस में जो ईयर-ड्रम या ईयर-बोन हटाए जाएं वे केवल सरकारी संस्थान में हटाये जांये वे केवल सरसंस्थान में ही उन को प्रीजर्व किया जा सके तथा इस काम को आथोराइज्ड मैडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर ही कर सके, न कि कोई भी मैडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर।

मैं डागासाहब की एक बात का और समर्थन करता हूं--क्लाज 10 में आपने कहा है कि सारे रूल्ज एडमिनिस्टेटर बनायेगा। आप पहले से ही उसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते हैं? किन-किन नियमों की आवश्यकता होगी आप उसके लिये भी इसमें कुछ निर्देश दीजिये, गाइड-लाइन्ज दीजिये, न कि सारा भार एडमिनिस्टेटर पर छोड़ दें। आप जानते हैं कि इस तरह के रूल्ज पार्लियामेन्ट की टेबिल पर ले लिये जाते हैं और उन पर कितने सदस्य ध्यान दे पाते हैं। मनों काल्ज रोज यहां से मिलते हैं, क्या यह सम्भव है कि संसद सदस्य सब को पढ़ जायें? इस लिये कुछ न कुछ गाइड-लाइन्ज इसमें देनी चाहिये।

इस विधेयक में इस बात पर भी जोर दिया जाना चाहिए कि मृत्यु की परिभाषा क्या होगी। . . . . .

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: (पीलीभीत): जन्म की परिभाषा होनी चाहिये।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता: अब यह सम्भव है कि मनुष्य मर जाय, लेकिन उसका अंग न मरे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अभी तक किसी आदमी की मृत्यु हुई है या नहीं, यह उसकी हार्ट-बीटिंग से जाना जाता था। लेकिन अब तो हार्ट का भी ट्रांस्प्लांटेशन हो सकता है। अगर मृत्यु की परिभाषा नहीं होगी तो इसमें भी कदाचार के पनपने की संभावना है। मैं इसका उदाहरण इस प्रकार से दूंगा--मान लीजिये कहीं किसी विशिष्ठ व्यक्ति के लिये ईयर-बोन के ट्रांस्प्लांटेशन की जरूरत है और कोई पर्सपेक्टिव डोनर आर्टीफिशियल-रेस्पिरेशन पर है। ऐसी सम्भावना हो सकती है कि विशिष्ठ व्यक्ति के ट्रांस्प्लांटेशन के लिये आर्टीफिशियल रेस्पिरेशन को ही बन्द कर दिया जाय। नतीजा यह होगा कि उस आदमी की मृत्यु हो जायेगी, वर्तमान परिभाषा के अनुसार हार्ट-बीटिंग बन्द हो जाय तो उस आदमी की मृत्यु मान ली जाती है. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: By that time other people may have died. Why should they do so only to take out his ear drum and ear bone?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I am making the point that this could have been extended to the earlier Bill also. This can be extended to any other legislation which may be brought over here. I am making this point only with the purpose to say that death of a person may be of two kinds. One is cerebral death where a person dies for all practical purposes and the other is molecular death where the tissues of a person die. In that case, it is necessary that the definition of "death" should be given here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should be a complete death.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता: आप कहेंगे कि मृत्यु हो गई लेकिन किस आधार पर यह कहेंगे क्योंकि अब तक हार्ट बीट के बंद होने पर मृत्यु मानी जाती थी लेकिन अब तो हार्ट का भी ट्रान्सप्लान्टेशन हो जाता है । तब मृत्यु की क्या परिभाषा होगी ?

इसी प्रकार से पिछले विधेयक की भांति इस विधेयक की धारा 6 में भी यह कहा गया है :

"Where the death of a person is caused by accident or any other unnatural cause, and his dead body has been sent for post-mortem examination for medico—legal purposes, the person competent under this Act to give authority for the removal of the ears from such dead body may, if he has reason to believe that the ears will not be required for any medico—legal purpose, authorise the removal for therapeutic purposes, of the ears of such deceased person provided that he is satisfied that the deceased person had not expressed, before his death, any objection to his ears being used for therapeutic purposes after his death or, where he had granted an authority for the use of his ears for therapeutic purposes after his death, such authority had not been revoked by him before his death."

इस में पिछले विधेयक की भांति यह त्रुटि मौजूद है कि मृतक के संबंधी कम कहीं नाम नहीं लिया गया है । अगर मृतक का संबंधी इस बारे में आपत्ति करता है, तो इस धारा के अनुसार उस को सुनने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं होगा ।

आप ने बार बार कहा है कि सम्पूर्ण विधेयक को एक साथ देखा जाना चाहिए किन्तु अगर यह संभव हो, तो इस धारा में ही इस का प्रावधान क्यों नहीं कर देते जिस से किसी प्रकार के संदेह की कोई गुंजाइश ही न रह जाए ।

अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा । अभी तो दिल्ली के एक अस्पताल में ही इस तरह के ट्रांसप्लांटेशन का प्रावधान है । तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि केवल विशिष्ठ व्यक्तियों के लिये ही ईयर-बोन और ईयर ड्रम के ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन की व्यवस्था हो जाए और जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए कुछ न हो । मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छा यह होगा कि यह सरकार कोई एक ऐसा सिस्टम बना ले कि अस्पताल में ऐसे सभी मरीजों के नाम सिलसिलवार रिकार्ड हो जाए और फिर उन को उसी हिसाब से बुला-बुला कर इन के ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए न कि इस बात का ख्याल किया जाये कि जो विशिष्ठ व्यक्ति हैं या धन्वान व्यक्ति हैं, उन के लिए प्रबंध हो जाए ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारतवर्ष में 50 प्रतिशत के करीब लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करते हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में अगर किसी निर्धन व्यक्ति या असहाय परिवार के व्यक्ति के इयर-बोन लिए जाएं और यदि परिवार के लोगों को आपत्ति न हो, तो उन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने का कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान हो, जिस से थोड़ा-बहुत उन का काम चल सके । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात होगी क्योंकि जब रेल दुर्घटना होती है या हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना में लोगों की मृत्यु होती है, तो उस के लिए मुआवजे का आप प्रावधान करते हैं और उस मृतक के परिवार के लोग मुआवजा ले लेते हैं । तो इस के लिए भी अगर थोड़े-बहुत मुआवजे का प्रावधान किया जाए, तो कोई अनुचित बात नहीं होगी ।

इन्हीं सभी मुद्दों की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा विस्तृत विधेयक यहां आना चाहिए जिसमें शरीर के सभी अंगों के ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन की व्यवस्था हो और जो कि सम्पूर्ण देश पर लागू हो ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो

THE BAR DRUMS AND EAR BONES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL, 1980.

बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में, मैं आपके समक्ष अपने विचार रखना

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

चाहता हूं । इस बिल में मेडिकल प्रेक्टशनर को जो डिफाइन किया गया है वह इस प्रकार है –

"Registered medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner who possesses any recognised medical qualification as defined in clause (b) of Section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and who is enrolled on a State Medical Register as defined in clause (k) of that section."

जो डेफिनिशन

THE EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL, 1980.

बिल में रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रेक्टशनर की दी गई है, उस में और इस ईयर ड्रम्स वाले बिल में दी गई डेफिनिशन में अंतर है । इस बिल के द्वारा किसी भी आरडिनरी मेडिकल प्रेक्टिस करने वाले को यह राईट है कि वह आप्रेशन कर के ईयर ड्रम ले सकता है । इसके बारे में मेरा मत है कि आईज बिल में जो डेफिन दी गयी है वही की वही डेफिनिशन इस बिल में भी जानी चाहिये और वही की वही भी दी जानी चाहिए और वही की वही प्रौविशंस ईयर्स के लिये भी रजिस्टर्ड मेडिचाहिएं । ईयर्स के लिए भी रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रेक्टिशनर्स होने चाहिएं और वे एक्सपर्ट्स होने चाहिएं । जो एक्सपर्ट्स हों उन्हीं को ईयर-ड्रम्स के बारे में आप्रेशन करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किस थेराप्युटिक परपजिज के लिए यह लिए जा रहे हैं, इट मस्ट बी डिफाइंड इन दा बिल। डागा साहब जी भी यह बात कह रहे थे, मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि कौन-कौन से थेराप्युटिक परच्जारा के लिये ईयर्स का उपयोग होगा, यह डिफाइन किया जाना चाहिए । जब तक यह डिफाइन नहीं होगा जब तक यह क्लीयर नहीं होगा तो जो व्यक्ति मरने के बाद अपनी आंख या कान दान करना चाहता है उसके दिमाग में एक शंका बनी रहेगी क्योंकि इस बिल से प्रयोजन के बारे में कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं होता है । इसलिए थेराप्युटिक परपज डिफाइन होना चाहिए । डेफिनिशन के अन्दर वह सब इन्कलुड कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि किस किस परपज के लिए लिये जा रहे हैं ।

यह आईज वाला कानून दिल्ली के लिये लागू किया गया है । यों हरियाणा सरकार ने भी इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया है, पंजाब की सरकार ने भी बनाया है, वेस्ट बंगाल ने भी बनाया है । पर जहां तक इस ईयर ड्रम्स एंड ईयर बोस थेराप्युटिक परपज बिल का संबंध है, मेरा ख्याल है कि यह बिल्कुल एक नया ही कानून है और किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने इस को नहीं बनाया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का कानून सभी राज्यों में अवश्य बनना चाहिये । जिस तरह से यह काम दिल्ली के लिए डिफिकल्ट नहीं है उसी प्रकार राज्यों की राजधानियों के लिए भी डिफिकल्ट नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आईज और ईयर्स वाले बिल सभी स्टेट्स में लागू होने चाहिएं और सभी स्टेट्स को इनका अनुकरण करना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि सभी स्टेट्स को इस प्रकार के कानून बनाने का अधिकार है ।

यह जो कानून के अन्दर दिया हुआ है

Authority for removal of ears of diseased persons: If any person has either in writing or orally in the presence of two or four persons in the presence of two witnesses....

ओरल्ली का यह प्रोविजन इससे नहीं होना चाहिये। यह चीज राइटिंग में होनी चाहिये। इसके बिना उचित नहीं होगा और राइटिंग का प्रावीजन स्पष्ट होना चाहिये। क्लाज फाइव के अनुसार लिखा है कि प्रिजन में अस्पताल में डैथ हो जाती है तो इंचार्ज को अधिकार होगा । इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग होगा। इस संबंध में विचार होना चाहिए और इस तरह का अधिकार देना उचित नहीं होगा। ईयर्स या आइज निकालने की कार्यवाही जब तक नियरेस्ट रिलेटिव की कंसर्न न हो, तब तक नहीं की जानी चाहिए । नियरेस्ट रिलेटिव को भी डिफाइंड किया जाना चाहिए, जैसे वाइफ है, लड़का है।

ये सारी चीजें स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो बाद में समस्याएं पैदा हो जाएंगी ।

इन सारी बातों पर विचार करने के लिए इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज देना चाहिए और सलेक्ट कमेटी उसको एग्जामिन करे । जल्दी में कोई कानून पास करके हम अपने कर्त्तव्यों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते । इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी में देना चाहिए और सारी बातों पर गौर करने के बाद इस बिल को सदन में आना चाहिए और पास करना चाहिए ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the objects of this Bill. However, I express my unhappiness over the way in which this measure has been brought before this august House. Unlike the other Bill which this august House passed about removal of the eyes of the dead, this Bill does not replace any other Act, and this is a new measure. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why this is being made applicable only to the Union Territory of Delhi. I am very well aware that he may say that. health being a State subject, it is not possible to extend this measure to other States. On this point it is necessary that the hon. Health Minister tells us posiively whether this is the correct legal position. I entirely support and endorse the view expressed by my esteemed colleague, Shri Mool Chand Daga. As far as List II, that is, the State List, in the Seventh Schedule is concerned, Sl. No. 6 mentions: 'Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries'. Removal of the ears of the dead cannot be said to be a public health problem because there cannot be any public health of the dead. So, it would not be correct to say that this problem of removal, either of the eyes or of the ears, or for that matter of any part of the dead body is covered by item 6 of List II, State List, in the Seventh Schedule. Sir, if we have no article in any of the Lists, we go to Entry Number 97 in List No. I. Any other matter not enumerated in the List II or III is covered by List I, that is, the Union List. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this matter and get it examined by the Law Ministry and see whether this benefit could be given to all persons residing in the State. To my mind if what I say is correct—this may not be extended inview of this being a state subject—then I would like to know why in this new measure, the Government does not deem it necessary to extend this benefit of this legislation to other union territories like the Andaman Nicobar Island and some other union territories.

I would request the hon. Health Minister to tell this august House as to what is the special reason as why this measure is made applicable only to Delhi.

The second point which I would like to mention is this. The measure is applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi. The Minister may kindly tell the August House as to the ear or ear drums will be given only to the persons who stay in Delhi or there parts will be available to others who stay in other parts of the country. I do not know this.

Therefore, Sir, I ask a pertinent question. When I was speaking on the first Bill, I am sorry to say, the hon. Minister did not give any reply to a very important question of mine, namely, whether the part removed from the person who died while living in Delhi will be available to others too who stay outside Delhi. I am not quite clear on this.

The third point which I would bring to the notice of the minister is this. If you look to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is a mention that this Bill also empowers a person in charge of the dead body to donate the ears of the deceased person except where the deceased person had, before his death, objected to such donation or if any near relative of the deceased person objected to such donation. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, if any near relative of the deceased person objects to such donation, then, that part cannot be removed. This is your object. Will you please show me any sentence in any clause which states this that if any relative objects, the doctor cannot remove it. I have given an amendment to the clause. If a near relation objects, then that particular part cannot be removed.

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Your particular object should reflect in all the three clauses—clauses 3, 5 and 6. Coming to sub-clause (2) of Clause 3, this speaks about the persons having the lawful possession of the body. Section 5 speaks about the hospitals. Section 6 speaks about the person dying in prison. Here the question of near relations or objection of near relations does not arise.

As far as section 6 is concerned, this should have been introduced. Therefore, I have given an amendment. I will make my submission here so that it will not be necessary for me to speak at the time of amendment moving stage. My amendment to Clause 6 says:

> "Where the body of a person has been sent for post-mortem examination. . . .

Here, the Health Minister may consider a provision.

> "Provided that such authority shall not be given if the competent authority had reason to believe that the deceased had not given before his death such authority or if near relative of the deceased objected to such removal."

Without this proviso, if you read Clause 6 you will find that in spite of the objection of the relations or, in spite of the proof of the objection given by the deceased before his death that any part of his body shall be given to any institution, under these circumstances who will be the person in auhtority who will have the right to remove the ear drum or bone? Kindly read this.

> "Where the body of a person has been sent for postmortem examination or pathological purposes, the person concerned, under this Act, has to give authority for the removal of the ears from the dead body."

This would show that the person concerned gets the right even if the relatives and other persons object to donate the ear drum or ear bone. Whether this should be proper and, as such, I would request you to consider this amendment of mine by adding a proviso to clause 6.

Sir, I may also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the rule making power. I would endorse the submissions made by Mr. Daga but I would also say that there is nothing to suggest that in view of this power the administrator will get a right to frame the rules regarding use of the part removed, namely, the ear drums and the ear. There is nothing there. There must be a specific indication in this rule making power in Clause 10 as to how these ears can be given. The point is as to whether these ears and ear drums would be given to the poor people or whether any charges will be levied or they will be given only to the rich people. It is in that context I would request you to kindly consider whether indication is necessary because this rule making power we are giving to the administrator.

Sir, there is one point which Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta made and I must refer to that. *Prima facie* some hon. Members thought that there is no substance in what he had said. He said that you have not defined the word death. Here in subcluase 3 of Clause 3 you have mentioned that no such removal shall be made unless the doctor is satisfied that the body from which ears are to be removed, the life is extinct in such body. Sir, the life is extinct in the body but life is alive in the part which we are going to remove. If life in that part is dead then it is no use removing that part because it cannot be used for any purpose. So, you kindly consider the point that he was making. I think there is great substance in his point and it should be duly considered otherwise some difficulty will arise in future after the Act is passed.

Sir, he also referred to one thing that is, if a person is kept on artificial respiration and the doctor feels that his agonies should end he can switch off the artificial respiration. Then heart beat will stop but there will be life in other limbs of the body for some time. Whether this aspect has been considered. I feel that you have not. I again repeat that you should define what is therapeutic purpose and for that I have given my amendment No. 22. Mr. Daga is right when he says that this word 'therapeutic' has been defined in various ways. It can be used for some other

purpose than grafting. If the part removed is not used for the purpose for which it is removed then this will not be governed by any provisions of the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, in order to have check some provision has to be made in this particular Bill. I do not agree with Mr Daga that provision should be made that ear drum or ear bone of a person is removed while he is living as I feel that this is provided for by the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. After removal, if it is misused, for that, provision is not there. So, I do feel, that provision is necessary to be made. Since you have rung the Bell, I reserve my comments and I would speak on my amendments.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): सभापति महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं, किन्तु साथ ही समझता हूं कि ला मिनिस्ट्री या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से परामर्श करने के पचात ही इसको पेश करना चाहिये था, क्योंकि कुछ अभाव व त्रुटियां इसमें महसूस की जा रही हैं, जो कि वास्तव में अपने आप में एकमहत्व लिये हुये हैं।

सर्वप्रथम इस विधेयक में जो आपने नीअर रिलेटिव की परिभाषा दी है वह अपने आप में अपूर्ण और अव्यावहारिक है। अपूर्ण इस मामले में कि नीअर रिलेटिव करते हैं, जो कि पर्सनल-ला गवर्न होता है . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF JUTE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY Midnapore): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The servious situation arising out of the closure of seventeen jute mills in West Bengal resulting in unemployment of alarge number of workers and further depression of raw jute prices for the farmers."

17.03 hrs.

[SHARI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the* CHAIR]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Jute industry is one of the oldest industries in the country. From a position of being dominantly export-oriented industry it has over the years become dominantly domestic market oriented industry. Its a machinery and equipment are antiquated. The industry has not been found to be responsive to the needs of modernisation of machinery/equipment as a result of which the industry has suffered and is facing problems of cost-competitiveness both in the domestic market as also in the international market. For quite some time, the jute industry has been facing a crisis emanating from the slump in export demand, particularly for carpet backing cloth resulting in a forced diversion of production capacity to heavier constructions and the sharp increase in their output unmatched with the demands. As a consequence, market prices of jute goods have slumped to unremunerative levels for a considerable period of time and jute mills including those belonging to the nationalized-sector are facing adverse trading conditions. In recent months, the overseas demand for our jute goods had indeed shrunk in a distressing manner on account of competition from synthetic substitutes and other major jute goods producing countiries. The recessionary trends in industrialized world and the concomitant fall in the house building activities have significantly restricted import demand for carpet backing cloth. Slackening of demand was also evident in the domestic market. The cumulative effect was to force the industry into a very difficult economic situation. Inadequate returns from sales created a liquidity prob-

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

lem for many a mill and quite a number of them have stopped functioning, rendering thousands of labourers jobless.

As on 13th July, 1982, seventeen mills are lying under lock-out/closure involving 54,940 workers.

From out of the above 17 mills, one namely, Naskarpara, has been wound up with effect from 28th June, 1982, under orders of Calcutta High Court. Another two namely, Shri Ram and Prem Chand, appear to have been permanently closed. In three other mills, namely, Ludlow, Ganges and Bajrang, there are reports of specific industrial disputes arising out of acts of violence and indiscipline on the part of workmen. Conciliation proceedings have been initiated by the State Government's Labour Directorate in the case of these three mills but no settlement has been possible to be arrived at as yet primarily due to inter-Union rivalries. The West Bengal Government has by an Order issued under Section 10(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, prohibited the continuance of lock-out in four mills, namely, Ganges, Dalhousie, Empire and Kelvin, mainly on the ground that workmen in these mills were reduced between the period 1972 to 1979 as per assessment of the Workload Committee appointed by the State Government. The above four mills have gone to the High Court in Calcutta on writ and obtained Stay Order against the orders of the State Government.

The Central Government have been trying to their best to help both the jute growers as well as the jute industry. Various measures have been taken from time to time for stimulation of demand for jute goods by invoking the Essential Commodities Act for meeting DGS&D's demand for jute goods at cost price on the basis of Palekar formula. Government also introduced Cash Compensatory Support for export of jute goods in September, 1981. There has also been better coordination with other user-Departments for packaging of foodgrains, fertilizers, sugar, cement, preferably in jute bags rather than in HDPE or polypropelene woven bags. The Ministry of Industry have decided to use 100 per cent new jute bags for packing cement from October, 1982. Stabilization measures at regional and international levels are also being pursued by Government through ESCAP and UNCTAD auspices, so as to prevent fall in export earnings from jute goods and create a climate for better working in the jute mills. Bilateral talks with Bangladesh for evolution of a joint marketing strategy are also continuing.

The jute industry has represented its working capital problems as also financial accommodation of long term nature. Government will examine this as and when a detailed memorandum indicating the nature and scope of requirement, both short-term and long-term is received through the Jute Commissioner who will look into this. Jute Commissioner is also in contact with the State Government's Labour Directorate in order to look into the specific conciliation proceedings which have still not matured into settlements for re-opening of the jute mills.

Regarding the impact on raw jute price, the depression of raw jute price in the last session has been caused as a result of industry's not extending the matching buying support for raw jute to the Jute Corporation of India which had stepped up its procurement from 10.62 lakh bales in 1980-81 to 17.59 lakh bales in the 1981-82 season. It is the near absence of the trade industry from the raw jute market in the 1981-82 which resulted in imbalance of supply and demand for raw jute forcing the prices from specially of a lower grades to slump below the statutory minimum during the peak arival periods. However, the Jute Corporation of India, as a Public Sector Agency, did its best to support raw jute price expanding its market coverage substantially and but for JCI's massive market intervention, the economic position of the raw jute growers would have been worse. Government will continue to make the Jute Corporation of India responsible for price support operation for the 1982-83 season. The State Governments will also have to extend support to the J. C. I. by trying to develop regulated markets, develop growers cooperatives, setting up suitable sto-

rage godown for the cooperatives and do other infrastructural works so that J.C. I.'s hands are strengthened and the benefits of massive price-Support Operation are entirely passed on to the growers.

Government are alive to the responsibility of restoring the economic viability of the jute industry and creating a climate condusive to its normal furnctioning so that all the locked out and closed mills are able to re-open or commission as early as possible. Government have already taken several ameliorative measures and will pursue them with a renewed vigour both at national and at international level till the conditions suitable for normal functioning of the jute industry are achieved and the workers of the jute industry and jute growers are able to earn a fair living.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, with due respect to our Minister and his statement, I beg to submit that at least the first part of his statement, it seems to me, has been influenced by the statement of the IJMA. Only yesterday an article written by Shri Ashis Burman has appeared in the press under the heading "Nationalisation Overdue". The Minister has also stated in his statement

> "The industry has not been found to responsive to the needs of the modernisation of machinery|equipment as a result of which the industry has suffered and is facing problems of cost-competitiveness, both in the domestic market as also in the inernational market."

Shri Ashis Barman in his article has stated:

> "Exports had shown a decline since 1966. But this has been largely due to the compradoretrader character of our jute barons. After they dominated the jute industry, they bade a goodbye to renovation of the industry, research and development efforts were stopped; quality control was neglected. On the contrary, supply of indifferent products and widespread over and underinvoicing was indulged which damaged the image of the Indian products abroad. This led to the wide use of synthetic packing materials abroad. All based on petrochemicals, till the international petroleum crisis took care of this aspect of the competition of jute goods. Yet the Indian industry, being what it is, failed to recover its last ground."

The jute industry is called the golden hair of Indian agriculture, but today the entire sector of our economy connected with jute is in the midst of serious crisis, and the crisis has arisen not automatically, or the crisis is not natural, but the crisis has been created by the jute magnates, the I.J.M.A. aided and abetted by the Government at the Centre.

For a long number of years, our jute growers, have not been getting remunerative prices. Distress sale has always been the order of the say. The jute barons—some six families—so manage the jute affairs—it is not like Maharashtra Cotton growers—that the jute growers are compelled to sell jute at much lower prices. The jute at much lower prices. The jute industry annually draws money from the Reserve Bank to buy jute on the plea of the recommendations of the Tandon Committee. By June last year they drew a sum of Rs. 92 crores as credit from the Reserve Bank of India to buy jute, but huge amounts from this sum were diverted to other purposes, and there has been no check from the Government of India in this regard. Tandon Committee not only recommended that the jute industry would get money to buy jute, but it also enjoined upon the jute industry to keep stock of at least 14 weeks of jute in terms of annual production. However, industry has never followed this principle. They do not buy jute when it comes to the market The JCI also does not play a useful role. Therefore, the jute prices fall down.

The entire Kisan movement of West Bengal—all parties of all hues like Kisan Sabha, CPI, CPM Forward Block combined together — demanded Rs 300|- per

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

quintal of jute. The Left Government of our State last year recommended Rs. 250|- to be the price of jute per quintal, but the price was fixed by our Government at the Centre at Rs. 175|- per quintal. That is the condition. This portion in the Minister's statement is quite correct:

"It is the near absence of the trade and industry from the raw jute market in 1981-82 which resulted in imbalance of supply and demand...."

He has used a very nice word. It is not mere imbalance.

I would like to say that the prices had crashed. Due to the mills not buying the jute and poor farmers inability to hold on, the prices crashed even to Rs. 75-90 per quintal. The barons of jute are not looking to the interest of the industry. industrialists have no proposals to make for the renovations and diversification. They took to the age-old process and they also are sticking to the old foreign market. You said correctly that we are facing a crisis because we cannot export to capitalist countries for our export market is very much linked to the USA where there is very serious recession and where the present Reagan Administration has curtailed all the welfare needs of the people of the USA and where the construction industry is in deep crisis.

Activities on house building have come down to a great extent. Naturally we are not having a market there. But here I submit that another market is coming up. In the year 1979 we exported only 3.72 lakh tonnes. Now in the year 1980 the export has increased to 5.58 lakh tonnes. Of this, in the year 1979 we had exported 1.08 lakh tonnes to the Soviet Union and 2.18 lakh tonnes in 1980. In 1979, we had exported to the US 87,000 tonnes and in 1980 we exported only 74,000 tonnes. So, our USA market is shrinking whereas it is increasing in the Soviet Union and probably also in some other socialist countries also it is increasing.

But the mill-owners and the barons of jute industry have got their own interest. They draw money from this industry and spend it in some other industry. Their only end is not to renovate, not to make any research for the benefit of this industry. They simply earn money from this industry and see how that money can be spent in some other industries.

Now, Sir, because of the crimes of the IJMA, 17 jute mills have declared lock-out and some of them are going to be closed for ever; and some sixty thousand workers have been rendered idle and are starving. Not only this, only recently the IJMA have declared that they will keep the mills closed for four hours a day and that they would not generate electric power from their generators. That means the workers will be forced to remain idle at least for several days in a month and the jute barons have been emboldened because no steps have been taken against them. Sir, the Jute barons want to force the Government to sanction more benefits to them force the farmers to sell jute at a lesser price and force the workers to starvation and submission. The jute barons have thrown a challenge to be accepted. This cannot be done without nationalisation of the industry. It is overdue.

In the West Bengal Assembly not only during the time of the Left Front Government, but also at the time of the Congress Government a unanimous resolution was passed by all parties—the CPM, CPI, RSP—not only the leftist parties, but even the Congress(I), Congress (S) all combined demanding nationalisation of the jute industry, to save this industry and to save the nation and to save the West Bengal economy. That was the only slogan given by all the political parties. There was no difference there on this point. Even the Government of the State of Bengal and its Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu has said that the industry must be nationalised. The crisis is increasing every year and the farmers are not gett-

ing remunerative prices. The acreage is shrinking gradually. In the year 1980-81 jute was was grown on 9.47 lakh hectares while in the year 1981-82, the acreage came down to 8.27 lakh hectares. You see where we are going. I do not know.

This year there has been a serious drought in West Bengal. Already, perhaps in large areas we have lost our jute crops; and so, I beg to put some pointed questions to you: Will the Government of India support the demand of all the political parties of West Bengal? Will it support the demand made in the resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly unanimously? Will it support the demand of the West Bengal Government, made by Comrade Jyoti Basu that the jute industry be nationalised? Otherwise you cannot save this industry from crisis, and you cannot save this industry from being compltely spoiled.

As yet, we do not know what price you are going to fix for the jute growers. Secondly, are you going to fix the price of jute as per the demand of the entire kisan movement of West Bengal at Rs. 300/- per quintal, and save these kisans and the industry from perishing.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL: The hon. Member has highlighted the ills of the industry, and the sufferings of the jute growers. Why is the industry suffering? There are so many reasons. I am not going into the reasons; but I would say that Government of India has done a lot to see that the industry's wheels are kept revolving, and that the industry works.

Now to run the indusry, one requires funds and finances. We are providing them. To sell the goods produced in the industry, markets should be available. Government of India has taken steps to see that market is available. To run the industry, there should be market available outside the country also. Government of India has taken steps to see that market autside the country is also made available. And there are so many other things which are done by the Government of India.

It would be necessary for the local Government also to do something. Government of India having taken all these steps, having provided the finances required by the industry having provided the market, having tried to see that the international market is also available, it would be necessary for the industry, to run the industry. If they have earned profit, they should also be ready to suffer losses. There should be sharing of losses and profits. This time if they are suffering, they should suffer and yet they should run the industry. They should not lock it out, but they should rnu the industry. While they had earned profit, it was not passed on to anyone else. It remained with them. Now it would be necessary for them to realize that if they are suffering this year, next year they may earn profits, because the cycle is going on. It would be necessary for them to do it. I should see that that is done. The law is provided. The Industrial Disputes Act and other laws are also there; and the local Governments are empowered to implement those laws, and to see that the industry is not put under lock-out, or is not closed.

The question is whether the implementation of law is done by the local authority, or the local Government. If the local authority has not done that—I would not apportion the blame; but it becomes necessary for me to explain before this August House why it is not done. If it is not done, and if they say: 'We have gone to the court; and the court has given the stay", Sir, you are a very renowned lawyer, and you know that the court's orders are not final orders. You can go in appeal, you can go in revision. You can go from the orders of the High Court to the Supreme Court Have you done that? If you have not done that, can you pass on the blame to someone else? If you find that all these facilities are provided, but if you are

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still keeping quiet and if you are just passing a resolution in the Assembly, in spite of the fact that certain authorities are available to you, how much of importance should be attached to the resolution which is passed? The authority is available. You don't make use of it, and you just pass a resolution, and you pass on the buck to someone else and say, 'You should do it.' Will that be all right?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you aware, Mr. Minister, that the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act regulating closure has been declared *ultra-vires* by the Supreme Court?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not entering into the legal necessities because unless I refer to all those laws and things, I cannot say anything more (*Interruptions*) But here is an authority available. You should make use of it; and if you are not making use of it, you will be answerable to the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not wish to say that they have locked out because the Government has not gone to the court to have the order set aside.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not only saying that; I have given only one example of it. If there is a will there will be a way. As far as prices that are to be given to the jute growers are concerned, now we have the Jute Corporation of India. The Jute Corporation of India is making purchases. 70 lakh bales are produced. About 17 lakh bales can purchased last year and probably 20 lakh bales can be purchased this year. That is what the Central Government is doing. But you should realise that for the Central Government to make purchases in the villages and in the remote corners will be very difficult. If we have to make purchases, we shall have to establish the mechanism for that we shall have to employ some persons for that purpose ; and the charges for administration of this will be too much. It will be very difficult to bear those charges as well as give remunerative price But to the extent it is possible in order to see that some protection has to be biven to the poor jute growers, that is being done. Why are not the State Government doing something for them? There is the State of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Government has done something for the cotton growers. Maharashtra is a cotton producing State. Bengal is a jute producing State. In order to protect the interest of the cotton producers in Maharashra, they have devised a cotton monopoly procurement scheme. Under that scheme, the entire cotton produced in the State is procured at a price fixed by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government; and generally that price as a remunerative price, something more than a remunerative price. If it is possible for the State Government of Maharashtra to do it, why should it not be possible for a government which cares for the workers, which cares for the farmers, which cares for the downtrodden people to do it?

Now you say that you do not have the cooperative movement. What prevents you from having the cooperative societies? If you are not doing it, can you blame any one else? Of course, we are here; we are not shirking our responsibility. We do not say that we do not have any responsibility at all. We have a certain kind of responsibility and we will certainly discharge our duties. We will certainly help them in whatever way we can, but, at the same time, it would be necessary for the local government to do something, to take some effective steps in this respect. If you do not do that, simply passing a resolution in the Assembly does not help.

Nationalisation is discussed everywhere, on the Floor of the House. I answered it also. Time and again it is discussed. Will it be proper for any government to spend the tax-payers' money from the Government's coffer in order to take over the mills which cannot be run. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): How did you

nationalise the Maruti Company? You apply the same thing. (*Interruptions*) Why did you nationalise Maruti?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are having free and frank discussion from the bottom of our heart. Let us not make it a party issue. I have said all these things after saying that we have a duty and we will do that. I am asking them to do their duty. I am requesting them to do their duty. It would not be possible in all cases to nationalise. We want fund for something else also, for producing electricity, for having irrigation, for having the transport system strengthened and for other things, for the establishment of new industries. Are you suggesting that we should take over an industry which is not in a condition which can be rejuvenated? But that kind of a statement cannot be made by you. Simply by passing a resolution we cannot say that this can be done and that cannot be done. Now, we have all the time said that if any industry can be rejuvenated, if any industry can be renovated, and if any industry can be run in a fashion which should be useful for the workers and profitable for the industry, that will be done. But instead of doing that you are all the time suggesting new industries. Moreover, money has to be invested in the basic industry first.

There is some other industry which has to be run. Now, we do not want all the industries to be nationalised. We have the commanding heights with the Government and there we are spending the money. But here is a section where we are getting the industry run. We have made a provision in the law, we have provided the money, we have provided the market also. Now, it is for the local people to see that these facilities are made use of and then comeforth, if you want anything else or anything more. But if you do not make use of these things and all the time say that 'something has to be done', 'something has to be done', well, everybody may not understand your difficulties, or your stand or your unwillingness to do something. Why you are not doing, it is for you to explain. You have to explain to the people, if not to me, if not in the House, to the people, why you are not implementing the law, and why you are not doing something for the jute growers. Why, all the time, are you asking that someone else to do?

AN HON. MEMBER: No, that is not... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other Members to follow.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If you do not do do, people will judge you. While saying all these things, I am not shirking from my responsibility. We have done a lot. We intend to do a lot. Whatever is possible will be done. We have done a lot The entire scheme which we had for this industry is with us, and we will certainly come before the House and it will be known to you. But at the same, I will request all the Members that let us not apportion the blame, but let us shoulder the responsibility. You have as much responsibility towards your people and you can talk to your Government, as much as you are talking to us. You are welcome to give some suggestions to us. But at the same time, you see that you talk to your Government and you ask them, you make them do their duty to evolve a scheme which will help the jute growers and others.

As far as reports are concerned, every direction is welcome, and we go south, north, west or east. We have no inhibition in going in any direction. On the contrary, everywhere there are markets available. We go there and sell the product. You please do not have any doubt that we go only in one direction and not in another direction. We want to go in all directions wherever market is available. If the market is available, wherever it is, we will try to make the maximum use of it. If it is not available, we will explore the possibility of selling our goods in every market.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, before I go into the very pertinent Calling Attention which is of rather importance and magnitude, I would like to express my objections or resentment over the way in which this Calling Attention is being dealt with in the House. This is

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

being taken in a casual way, at the fag end of the day. Never in this House, if I am correct, has such an important issue been taken for granted. It should have been put as an important item in the business of the House. That shows, the attitude of the Government to this matter. I would like to say that his... (*Interruptions*) We are discussing this mater entirely in the background where the whole Bengal trade union movement, irrespective of any affiliation, has come out with a demand for nationalisation. Not only that. The Chief Minister of West Bengal in the most categorical terms has already stated that the only panacea for the evils of this industry is nationalisation. These two aspects are before us while we discuss this issue of the jute industry. The Minister, in his statement, I am sorry to state, has, with all his pious wishes and hopes, with whatever abilities he has, prescribed some remedy which one will not be able to achieve. (*Interruptions*) The fundamental question is, now we are facing a crisis in the industry not because of the closure of the seventeen mills and throwing out of 40,000 or 60,000 people in the street. Here is the basic question regarding the overall industry as it is. We have been experiencing for the last so many years and if I am correct this House had the opportunity to hear every year about the crisis in the jute industry, the attitude of the Government, the attitude of the mill owners, the price structure of the growers and the pitiable conditions in which they are put. This industry is being manned by six or seven families, if my understanding is correct. From the purchasing point to the export point, the whole trade is in their hands. If we go through their balance-sheets of the last seven years, we can see the wonderful results that they have earned profit only for two years. They need not earn profit at the manufacturing stage. The whole profit is earned at the purchasing stage. This is how they exploit the financial assistance given by the Government. They have cheated the Government. In 1981, the Reserve Bank gave them Rs. 92 crores. In what field has this amount been invested? Which mill has been modernised? Which plant has been renovated? How did they use that amount?

The Minister in his statement mentioned about modernisation. Who is worried about modernisation? Why should they modernise? They are not bothered about these things. They just reap the profit by fleecing the peasants at the purchasing point. The ute Corporation of India, which is a public sector undertaking, does not come to the market at the proper time. They come to the market when the poor peasant has to sell his goods as distress sale. Thus they want to squeeze the poor peasants of this country. This is the state of affairs.

What are they demanding now? They are now asking for working capital. If the working capital is made available to them, this will be siphoned off for some other purpose. This is the experience the industry has felt.

The Minister in his statement has talked about the crisis in the industry. He has stated two areas—one recession in the overseas market and the other is short fall in the internal market. I do not know how far the Minister is hopeful about the internal market. We nowadays, hear about the recession in our country. There is a great controversy going on between the Government and the industrialists whether the recession is there inside the country. The facts which I have got, show that recession is there in the country because of the wrong policies pursued by the Government in its proclaimed import liberalisation and export-oriented growth. I have my anxiety about the capacity of our internal market.

I would like to say that nationalisation of this industry is a panacea for all these ills. What is the criterion or guideline laid down by your Government for nationalisaiton of industries? I would request the Minister to kindly explain this so that the people know where they stand. The management is not bothered about all these things. They like to make their old units sick so that they may be taken over by the Government and handed them over when they become viable. That is the game behind all these things. It is in this context that we are demanding nationalisa-

tion. There is no other way. We are speaking from our experience of the actual sufferings of nearly 2-1/2 lakhs of workers in the jute industry, lakhs of jute growers and people engaged in the connected industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you formulate the question.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: There is no other alternative except nationalisation. So, firstly, I would like to know the accepted policy or guidelines with regard to nationalisation. Secondly, what has been done regarding the Workload Committee's recommendations? My information is that the workload has increased by 20 per cent and many workers have been retrenched. What is its impact on the cost structure of the industry?

The Minister has mentioned in the statement that he is seeking to enlarge the domestic market. What concrete steps have been taken, or directives issued to the respective Government or other organisations, to see that the internal market is expanded and more jute is consumed in the country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It should not be necessary for me to repeat the points which I have made while replying to the first speaker. The hon. Member says that we are in connivance with the industry. The law is there. If there is a lock-out in the industry, if your government is there and it is not doing anythnig, it becomes clear who is in connivance with the industry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will you give directions in clear terms? You say what that Government should do. The Minister should be clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply to the question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Probably I have hit the nail in the head....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe you have said that the mills should not have been closed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Probably, I have hurt their feelings. But what can I do? I have to do my duty here. They stand up here, on the same floor of the House, and allege against the Maharashtra Government that they have not done anything to see that the strike is withdrawn. But they cannot say anything against their own government, which is not doing anything to see that the lock-out or closure is lifted. How can we accept this dichotomy? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the Maharashtra Government doing? You should tell us, because you are the Minister..(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. This is a Calling Attention. Let the Minister reply to the question put.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Only his ignorance provoked me.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not mind his remarks. He is a good friend of mine. I will talk to him outside the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You reply only to Shri Rajan's question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It has to be borne in mind that in one State, where there is a strike, these people are alleging against the State Government that they are not doing anything in the matter of the strike; in another State, where they have their own Government, when they have a lock-out and closure, they say nothing against the Government, in spite of the fact that there are remedies available.

Their question was: why don't you nationalise this industry? What are your guidelines for nationalising the industry? That is what they wanted to know from us. We have been saying and we have taken steps to see that the workers do not suffer, but at the same time that industry should be run. Where is the point in taking over an industry which cannot be run? You cannot say that the

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Government of India has not nationalised certain mills in the textile industry, in the jute industry. Those industries are nationalised not for the sake of pleasure or fun, they are nationalised in order to see that the jobs are provided to the workers over there and we are saying that if any industry has to be nationalised, we should know before hand that that industry can be brought out of the red. Then only there is a point in nationalising it. Otherwise, taking over and paying the tax payer's money to someone else and afterwards seeing that the industry does not run, it neither helps the workers nor does it help the industry at all. There are two statements made. One is nationalise the industry and the second is support the jute growers. I am saying that in Maharashtra there is a procurement scheme. This is something which has the character of nationalisation. I am asking your Government to do something. We will not stop JCI purchasing the jute from there. But have you any responsibility to the jute growers or not? It is the same thing. You do not require that much money as you require for nationalisation. What you require is cooperative societies, what you require is a system, what you require is a will and what you require is honesty of purpose and if you are not doing that, can you in the same breath ask for nationallsation? Can you blow hot and cold at one and the same time? On the one hand you ask for nationalisation of industry and on the other hand do nothing—nothing which can be done, nothing which has been done in other States. How can you take a stand of that kind? So, this has become an exercise to pass on the resposibility to someone else. We are not interested in that. I have said in the beginning and I would repeat it here also now: Our responsibility we bear on our shoulders, your responsibility you bear on your shoulders. Together we can solve the problem. But if you retract, if you do not anything and if you go on blaming others, well, we will reply to the charges which you have made, but the problems will remain like that. You have a local government, you have a responsbility, you have the machinery, you can do it. It is only for this kind of purposes that the local governments are there, the State Governments are there. You should do that. If you are asking me to purchase jute from every village, it is not possible. I shall have to appoint officers simply for this purpose. But you have the officers in the villages, you can purchase and you can reduce the overhead charges for this purpose. Why don't you do it? I am not blaming you, I am requesting you, I am appealing to you. Do something like that and the problem will be solved. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member wanted to know the guidelines. I have just given in short the principles which are generally followed. Where it is necessary, it is done, but where it has not to be done, it is not done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, this matter is quite a serious matter into which I do not want to inject any frivolty especially when it affects the lives and livelihood of some lakhs of people in West Bengal, Bihar, Orisa, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. Lakhs of farmer families are dependent on this industry for their existence apart from the workers. In the mills and apart from several lakhs of people connected with the jute trade and the workers in the mills incidentally are not all from West Bengal, on very small minority are from West Bengal, the rest are from Bihar. Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and so on. Please remember these things.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Suppose the majority are from West Bengal, nothing is wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Reddy, your mind, if I may say so, is like that tail of the dog you know. If you pull it, it gets curled up again and will not remain straight. Please do not try to make these frivolous remarks. I want you not to be frivolous. It is a serious matter. I would have thought that the Minister being a Minister of Commerce and having to carry a trade deficit of Rs. 5,600 crores, perhaps more

than that this year, he should be more worried about the industry as an earner of foreign exchange. He should be more worried about this industry as an earner of foreign exchange. This is the crisis which he is facing in his own Ministry and obviously cannot solve because it is a huge problem connected with so many international factors. The industry which held the pride of place at one time as our major foreign exchange earner, this jute industry is now apparently reduced to a stage where the Minister feels —he has not said so in many words— this is what I understand from him, that this industry has no future. Why should we put money for nationalisation into an industry which cannot be revived? That is what he said. If I misunderstood him, please clarify again. I would like to know if he really believs that this industry has no future? He should tell this House. To-morrow it will be in the newspapers. I do not know what his friends of the IJMA feel and how they will react to it in Calcutta? If he believes that this industry has no future, then why are they preparing now to pay some more money, vast sums of money to the mill owners? Already he has said here—

> "The jute industry has represented its working capital problems as also financial accommodation of long term nature."

They are going to consider them. He has said in his statement that they have already submitted their requirements. His junior Minister Shri Sangma replying to my question only five days ago on 9th of July said—

> "Union Finance Minister and West Bengal Chief Minister met on 1-7-1982 with the concerned officials and representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association. In pursuance of this meeting the Indian Jute Mills Association will have to submit a detailed memorandum regarding the nature and extent of financial accommodation requireed by them."

So, whether they have already submitted or have been asked to submit, I do not know. There were two slightly contradictory things here. Whatever it is, so for an industry which have no future, for an industry which cannot be revived, into which you do not want to give money from exchequer to waste it when it is required for much more important things if our only concern is to ask them— please let us know how much financial accommodation you require to get your mills going again and so on and Government will oblige them. I know it will oblige them. It has been obliging them in the years past. Last year a scandalous thing happened to which my other colleagues have referred. It is not only an amount of Rs. 92 crores which was given to them last year in the name of purchasing raw jute, they said they have no liquid capital. So, the Reserve Bank of India gave them credit of Rs 92 crores. They were not satisfied. After a little bit of more of pressurisation his predecessor gave them another Rs. 27 crores making a total of Rs. 119 crores given to them from the exchequer for raw jute purchase and now both Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Shri Jyoti Basu have publicity stated it has come out in all the press— that this money was not spent for buying raw jute. It was diverted to some other purpose. (*Interruptions*). I want to know what you want to do with these criminals. Will you allow anybody to cheat the exchequer and run away with hundred crores of rupees? They are criminals. They should be punished for this. You cannot recover that money. (*Interruptions*). You cannot give that money to me, I know that. But you cannot recover it. You cannot even penalise. (*Interruptions*).

I do not expect you either to agree with me or to reply to my questions—all of them, but at least you take a note of what I am saying. Now just permit me to say this—always it has been the history in this industry for the Government, previous Governments also, to accept at their face value whatever story of recession, crisis, etc. etc. these jute mill owners thought out. I am connected with this, something to do with this industry, at least with its workers for the last forty years. I began my career as a trade

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unionist in 1941-42 in this industry. I have lived in those jute areas. I know something about it. For forty years I have heard nothing from IJMA people except the crisis, recession, market difficulties, this and that.

Now, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement:

> "In recent months, overseas demand for our jute goods had shrunk in a distressing manner on account of competition from synethetic substitutes and other major goods producing countries."

Is that a fact? I only request him humbly, when he goes back from here, to go into the official figures and convince himself whether this is a fact or whether it is just a propaganda being put out. There has been some fall in demand and there has been recession in the United States market. I agree that is true. For years we have been saying, "Don't depend so much on one market only; don't become over-dependent on one United States market over which you have no control. Suppose a crisis or depression takes place in the United States. You will be in a great-difficulty. So, you try to diversify." They did not want to do it because here they were having a market where they were getting good profits and they were completely oriented towards the United States market.

What has happened today? There is a fall there. They were taking carpet backing cloth which they required mainly for the housing sector, for housing projects, for furniture, for the automobile industry and all that. Of course, President Reagan has got other ideas. He is more interested in rockets and missiles, super bombers and all that. So, the money has been cut down on the housing projects and the automobile industry. The United States is in the grip of a crisis. Everybody knows it. The thing that we had warned against many years ago is now coming home to roost.

The export of carpet backing cloth has been affected. I do not deny. In the United States our exports of jute goods went down from 87,900 tonnes in 1979-80 to 74,000 tonnes in 1980-81. I agree. What has happened everywhere else? I cannot take the time of the House to give so many statistics. In the United Kingdom, in the rest of Western Europe, in USSR, in the rest of Eastern Europe, in Africa, there has been a dramatic rise in consumption of jute goods and exports from here from 12,000 tonnes to 17,000 tonnes; from 39,000 tonnes to 78,000 tonnes; from 1,02,000 tonnes to 2,17,000 tonnes; from 23,000 tonnes to 34,000 tonnes; from 14,000 tonnes to 34,000 tonnes in different parts of the world. Only in the United States, there has been a small fall.

The internal consumption has gone up from 5,19,700 tonnes to 9,18,400 tonnes. In the overall, if you take the total exports also, including USA, in 1979-80, the exports were to the tune of 3,71,000 tonnes and, in 1980-81, they had gone upto 5,57,000 tonnes. There may be a small fall in the American market to the tune of about 10,000 tonnes or 15,000 tonnes. I do not deny it. But is this the total picture of such terrible crisis, such recession, such disaster, facing this industry that they would be justified not only in closing down 17 mills and also demanding from the Government that they should be allowed to have a block closure of all the mills for one week, every month? Thank God the Government did not agree to it. I think, that is too much for them to swallow.

Then, they have now decided to cut down production by 4 hours every day by saying that no mill will operate from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. ostensibly in order to save electricity and illegally depriving the workers of their wages under clause 2 (Section KKK) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Perhaps, the hon. Minister is not so familiar with the Act. They are doing something which is totally illegal. They have to pay the workers full wages for 4 hours. I know, he will say. "Why does'nt the State Goernment do something about it?" We will do; don't worry

That will be done. But here I may say, as you know, Sir, as well as I do that while the Industrial Disputes Act has some provision regarding the regulation of closure—I heard from you that it has been declared *ultra vires*—there is a provision that you cannot enforce the closure without giving notice to the Government and all that. There is no such regulatory provision about the lock-out. Nothing at all. They are saying constantly that the Act is there; the powers are there. He is saying, "Why doesn't your Government do something?". I say, please go home and read the Industrial Disputes Act carefully and tell us tomorrow under which provision—this is a Central Act passed by the Parliament here—of the Act there is any possibility of having powers for ending the lock-out. That has carefully and studiously been avoided. Nothing can be done.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even that provision is being challenged before the Court regarding lay-off.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to finish my speech quickly. I mentioned the export figures which are going up everywhere except in the USA.

To give an example, is he aware of the fact that an official delegation went just now recently to Australia and Japan to survey the market there for jute goods? It consisted of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Jute Commissioner and the representative of the Jute Fabrics Shippers Association. Nobody belonging to the Opposition parties! They have come back from Australia and Japan and submitted their report and they have said that demand there for our jute goods is going down. There are three reasons, according to them.

One is intense competition among the Indian Shippers. You cannot regulate anything, it seems! You are the Minister of Commerce.

Secondly, irregularity of supplies. They do not supply the goods properly on time.

Thirdly, sub-standard goods are being supplied. There is no quality control. There is no pre-shipment inspection of the goods.

It is their report, not mine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that we continue beyond 6 O'Clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We should have some compensation for being made to raise this matter at 5 O'Clock. It is a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Gupta.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunpur): How long?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At least in your life, hear a good lecture.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is an example of how markets can also be lost. What the official delegation has said about Australia and Japan.

The Secretary of the Ministry, Mr. A. K. Dutt, has only recently been sent to Calcutta to address the annual meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

I am glad that the same downgrading has been done of this meeting where the Finance Minister or the Commerce Minister—once the Prime Minister at that time, I remember—used to rush there to address their annual general meetings.

Anyway, this time the Secretary of the Ministry went. In his remarks, what does he say? It is all out in the Press. Mr. Dutt said:

> "A redeeming feature is the sign of recovery in the demand for Indian carpet packing cloth in the U.S. which should be fully reflected in the latter part of 1982, *i.e.* this year.

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The worst phase of the crisis is probably on its way out and the industry is now poised for a gradual recovery in the coming months."

Then, very sensibly Mr. Dutt has also emphasised—I do not quote him now—several times the need for long-term planning. Do you think that the IJMA is capable of long-term planning? You yourself say that they have been unresponsive to the needs of modernisation or diversification. Nothing new. Going on for years. They are not interested in long-term planning. These are the people who are there: The Birlas, the Goenkas, the Bangurs, the Kanorias, the Mehtas and the Bajorias and some more. They are speculators and they do not care that these mills are reduced to junks.

And your Secretary is lecturing to them in Calcutta on the need of long-term planning.

One of the things why we are asking for nationalisation is that only under State's control can that long-term planning be done which is necessary for the long-term health of this industry.

And you leave it to these people and go on giving them financial accommodation every year and go on giving them money to buy jute which they do not buy and they cheat you. How can you save this industry? Are you really trying to tell us—'you' means the Government—that you are not interested in this industry and that you do not mind if it collapses?

I do not want to take up more time because the other friends have said many things. I only want to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Formulate the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The main question I want him to answer is whether he believes in the future of this industry or not.

The second thing is, about raw jute he has said this. I do not deny that something more than what has been done can be done and should be done; I myself feel that a part of the responsibility is ours also, that is, of the trade unions, the peasants' or farmers' organizations and the State Government, certainly. That is to say that this Jute Corporation of India will never be able to cope with the situation. That is obvious. We have been watching it functioning for so many years. That needs to be supplemented, I know, by a proper chain of cooperatives and all that. But you know what is the condition of the cooperative movement in the whole of eastern India. There are reasons for it. Do you want me to go into those reasons? Why the cooperative movement is advanced in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and why it is backward in all the eastern States? There is some reason for it. Or, is it the temperament of the people? You should be a little sympathetic about it. Suppose we form those cooperatives; we will require financial accommodation which the IJMA gets easily from you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We will give.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 'You will give' means what? Please make a statement here on the floor of the House.

You have admitted in this statement that the prices could not be sustained because of the virtual absence of these people from the market. That is what you have said in your statement. They deliberately withdrew from the market and forced the prices to go down. This is what they do every year. And the poor jute peasant is so poor that he has no holding capacity at all. Once his jute is ready, he has to sell it immediately for whatever price he can get. He cannot hold on to it. Therefore, we feel strongly and that is why I am asking him now whether he is prepared—forget for the time being Maharashtra and all that; full marks to Maharashtra; if they have done something, it is well and good, but forget Maharashtra for the time being—to consider the whole question of raw jute trading operation, if it is to be salvaged

from the hands of these profiteers these middle-men, these traders and all that, plus the running of these mills in the way it is necessary in order to diversify the production and, thirdly, export market, research and all that, which should be the concern of the Ministry of Commerce any way if they want to earn more foreign exchange. These objectives cannot be realised if all these three sectors are left in private hands. You have experimented long enough. The jute trade is in private hands, the mills are in private hands, the export trade is in priavte hands. And the worse thing you have done is this. After nationalising five or six of the jute mills and after Shri Pranab Mukherjee's having told us very recently in Calcutta, assured us, that those nationalised jute mills which were under NJMC would be asked to go out of the membership, they had gone and joined the Indian Jute Mills Association. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said that he would see that they came out of the Indian Jute Mills Association and he would see that they did not follow the Indian Jute Mills Association's policies regarding production and buying of raw jute and all that. But I am sorry to say that, in this whole business now of closing down the operation of the mills for four hours from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m., in the method of buying raw jute and all that, the nationalised mills are doing nothing except absolutely dittoing what the IJMA does, following completely in the footsteps of IJMA. Why has this been done? We welcomed when you nationalised the five or six mills. But that sector should not be a carbon copy of the private sector. It should show to the people that it is possible to have some different policy, to move on some different path. I want to know whether you are going to try through the nationalised sector, small as it is comprising only five or six mills, at least to show that you are capable of following some different policy with some different perspective, taking the corporation of the workers also and seeing that the jute peasants get a proper price for the jute that you buy for the nationalised mills. It is not just a question of slogan of nationalisation. If this industry has no future, it is all right. Please say so. Let us go home and go to sleep. There is nothing to worry about it.

Would have the courage to say so? If you feel that this industry has got some future, then it can never survive if it is left from the raw jute to the finished market stake in the hand so the private people who are only out to milk it and make money. That is why we are asking for nationalisation and I would like to know what is his reaction to it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this matter was taken up in this House at this time because the same matter was discussed in the Rajya Sabha. It could not be discussed at one and the same time in both Houses because I wanted to reply to the erudite questions put here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are not blaming you for that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is in answer to a point which was raised by the hon. Member and, I think, may be, the hon. Members are a little tired but the matter is important and they can well afford to sit in the House and discuss this matter in this illuminating manner.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are prepared to sit for the whole night.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, may I have some respite from the intermitent interruptions?

MR CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Any friend of mine can interrupt me outside. Sir, it is not that with a frivolousness we are discussing this matter; it is with all sincerity at our command that we are discussing but, if some thing is unpalatable to you and if it sounds frivolous, I cannot help it.

Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know: has the Government come to the conclusion that this industry cannot be redeemed? I have not said that. We will do our best and you do your bit. That is what we have been saying. When there

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were about 60 to 65 mills working previously, out of this number, 17 mills are closed down and they are not working while the others are working. We have other plans also and I shall come to that point later on. That means we do not want to give it up. But, at the same time, we shall have to understand the difficulties faced at least by a section of the industry and we are trying to be realistic on that point.

Sir, in the year 1981, five units in West Bengal and one unit in Bihar were nationalised. It is not that we are playing with their difficulties, or that, we are not taking into account the difficulties of the workers and all that. If it were the case, then we would not have nationalised in 1981. But, if you are asking us to nationalise every now and then, without considering whether the mill can be redeemed or not, whether it can run or not and whether it can provide employment or not, that would be too much. Kindly excuse me if I again refer to the State of Maharashtra. I am not talking about that here because I am coming from Maharashtra; I am talking about Maharashtra because something has been done there. I am just trying to explain that the same thing can be done in any other part of our country also. If the Maharashtra Government could nationalise eight textile mills and could run them, why cannot the West Bengal Government do that? If Maharashtra Government could have a cotton procurement scheme, why can't you do it?

Now they are not shouldering the entire responsibility. There are mills nationalised there also which are with the Central Government; there are mills run by the State Governments. Why should it not be possible for you to do that? That is my question. It is not only a question of doing it but there are other quetsions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the allocation of funds to Maharashtra Government? You show me. Sir, this is an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not answer him. Mr. Chakraborty, please take your seat. There is another hon. Member who can put that question to him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As the friend from West Bengal knows, he is doing his duty properly, and if he keeps quiet for some time they would not be angry with him.

Sir, it is not only the question of nationalisation. Why I am stressing this point is that unless some assistance comes from the local Government things become very difficult, for instance, if there is no regulated market in West Bengal how do you expect Jute Corporation of India to purchase the jute in a proper manner without giving any chance to anybody to commit any wrong there. What prevents you from having a regulated market in West Bengal? Regulated market is a system under which growers can bring their produce and it is sold under the guidance and control of the officers over there and there is no opportunity to commit any fraud. I am sorry to say that you do not have regulated markets and regulated markets have to be established by the State Governments. (*Interruptions*). Slogans do not solve the problems. It is the system which can solve the problems. I am saying we are ready to do something but I am also saying what has to be done locally by the local Government. If there is no regulated market and if you are not establishing it then will you blame the Central Government for that also.

Sir, the question of nationalisation has been taken up and they are saying that we are giving money to the mill owners. Sir, when we are advancing some money to them as a credit it comes back but nationalisation means outgo from the budget. Is there no difference in giving money on credit and spending money out of the budget? This has also to be taken into account.

Sir, Mr Indrajit Gupta referred to the visit by the Textile Secreary to some of the meetings. I am told that even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has attended that meeting. There is nothing wrong in the

Chief Minister attending it but what is wrong in the Textile Secretary...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never said there is anything wrong. I only quoted what he said in the meeting and I even welcome what he said there.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Then it is all right, Sir, one of the hon. Members wanted to know what the Central Government is doing to see that the produce is purchased. I would like to say that (1) Emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B. T. will bags as one time operation through DGS&D under the Essential Commodities Act and also repeat orders on behalf of the State Governments to step the offtake of jute goods. (2) Compulsory use of new bags for packing cement upto 90 per cent at present and upto 100 per cent with effect from 1.10.1982. (3) Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags instead of synthetic substitutes for packing fertilisers, sugar and foodgrains. (4) Procurement of 1.49 lakh bales of B. Twill bags through DGS&D April/june 1982 delivery on cost plus basis after linking it with purchase of raw jute from JCI. This is in addition to emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B. T. will bags during November|December, 1981.

Sir, these are the concrete steps that we have taken. We have not rested here only. We have much more elaborate plans also, for helping this industry, out of its difficulty. A committe was appointed. The report has come. We are trying to see if it would be possible to create a jute cess and fund so that the industry can be modernised. and the industry can be rejuvenated. These are long-term plans. I am not saying that this industry is a dying industry, this industry will never prosper and all those things. This industry,—the textile industry as well as the jute industry—was established in this country long back; their machines have become old; their system is not keeping pace with the modern if you want to see that it is run profit, if you want to see that it is run profitably, if you want to see that workers also get remunerative wages, it is necessary to see that the industry also gets modernised. For that also we are taking some concrete steps. Regarding what steps we are going to take, in detail, we will come to the House and you will know it later but here we are not keeping quiet. When we are doing something, we are asking the local Government also to do something. Please let us understand it. It is just not to blame them. It is just to see that the problem is solved. Genuinely we are tackling the problem. If this appeal also sounds frivolous, I am very sorry. We are not talking lightly. We are putting before this House and through this House to all concerned that there are difficulties; these have to be solved; these can be solved only if we take certain concrete steps. We are trying to take those steps. That is our stand.

I think all the points raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta have been answered by me. If there are any other points which remain to be answered, I will certainly look into them.

The most important point which he made is this. He is trying to read in my statement that I have come to the conclusion that this is a dying industry, nohting can be done, we are just giving money in spite of that. That is not my stnad. I have not stated that. Every word of mine can be examined and scrutinised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, my learned and close friend and he can come to a different kind of conclusion. But that is not what I stated. That kind of a conclusion cannot be drawn from my statement. I sated that there is a difficulty. It can be a temporary difficulty. It can be a difficulty faced by one or two industries. It is not a difficulty faced by one or two industries. This difficulty may not be there next year. I went to the extent of saying that those industries which are not working may earn profis and when they are earning profits they should be ready to suffer the losses also. In the interest of the workers they should keep the wheels of the industry running. That kind of a statement I have made.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I rise on a Point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the Point of order?

SHRI A. K. ROY: My point of order is this.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You can ask for explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is Calling Attention. What is the Point of order?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I did not want to interrupt. I know it is a Calling Attention. The Minister has just now said that he has never said that it is a dying industry and there is no future in it. But here in the beginning what he said is this: we were all listening to it. My point of order is this. Suppose by mistake or being unmindful he said something those things can be expunged. Kindly go through the record.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Under what rule he is raising the point of order? Under what rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. (*Interruption*) The Minister will keep that in mind while answering. Mr. Minister, you need not answer now. You keep it in mind. You can deal with it later.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already ruled, this is not a point of order.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am only asking under what rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, you need not trouble yourself. I have held, this is not a point of order. Mr. Kurien, Please resume your seat. Mr. Roy, I have told you, it is not a point of order.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Rule should be rule. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right. Rule should be rule.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I don't remember to have said anything of that kind. If it is there, if the sum and substance of my statement is not in consonance with one word or the other, if that word is there, it can be deleted. I have no objection to that. But I thank him for this. I do not remember to have said anything of that kind. I doubt if I had said that. It has not fallen from my mouth. Anyway I am not disputing that. The point which I was trying to make is that we are not pessimistic, but at the same time we are not over opitmistic. We are trying to understand the real difficulties and we are trying to solve their real difficulties. Those difficulties may be of temporary nature. With some industries, there may be some difficulties which may occur for a year or so. But we have taken steps and we have to see that some remedial measures have to be taken. We are committed to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you don't say that the industry cannot be revived.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not said that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It might have been understood like that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If somebody understands that way, I cannot help it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Hannan Mollah to speak.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I want to point out that some of these Jute Mills, as has been said in the Statement, are the oldest ones and it is one of the major industries in West Bengal and the economy of West Bengal and the country as a whole depends ,to a large extent, on this industry because of the large amounts of foreign exchange it earns. But what is the condition of the industry? You know about it, Sir. In 1947, in West Bengal, there were 102 Jute Mills where 3,20,000 workers were employed. Now, what is the position of this industry? One after another, the factory has been closed and now there are 62 jute mills remaining. The total number of workers in these 62 mills are about 2,10,000. But what is the production of these factories? It is now 3-1/2 times more than what it was in 1947.

This is the present position of the industry. Every year 2, 3, 4 or 5 factories are being closed. In my constituency there are 5 Jute Mills out of which two are under lockout and closure. One is the Prem Chand Jute Mill in which there was a lock out for the last more than five years and it is now closed. About 200 workers have died of starvation. I can say that already more than 200 workers have died out of starvation. The factory owner who is a speculator, not an industrialist, is also the owner of another industry—Shriram Jute Mills—that is also closed and he is making black money out of that and that he was refusing to pay the Provident Fund and other dues of the workers. The workers of this Jute Mill are not getting their dues for the last five years. They are starving and they are dying. In another Jute Mill, that is, Naskar Para, every year, twice or thrice it was closed and again opened. This has been going on for the last ten years. But now it has been closed permanently. 8 workers of that Jute Mill committed suicide. The same is the position in all the other Jute Mills which are under closure. When this is the situation, when this is the condition of the workers who are either starving or dying due to starvation, what is the attitude of the Government? In the initial statement and speech of the hon. Minister, we were shocked to find that he did not have any sympathy for the workers, and he only tried to politicalise the issue without indicating as to how to come out of this crisis, and how to solve this problem. It is also shocking and and I am sorry to say that the voice of these five-six jute barons is there in the statement. I do not know, how the Minister has been holding brief for these five-six criminals, who are looting the people, killing the people, looting the nation and cheating the nation. They are not responsive to the needs of modernistaion etc. Why? They are transferring capital and profit earned from jute industry to other industries outside West Bengal. All types of such things are going on. They are making huge profits, they are getting extra money out of this at the cost of workers. This is the situation of the jute industry today.

I would like to mention about another jute mill, Ludlow Jute Mill, in respect of which a wrong statement have been made. Workers have been charged with acts of violences and indiscipline. That is the nature of this Government; they always charge the workers for no fault of theirs and try to save the barons and mill-owners. They are talking of the workers. The cotton textile workers have been on strike for six months in Bombay, but the Government has not shown any sympathy for them; on the otherhand, they have sympathy for the jute farous, the criminals. This is the situation in the jute industry. Though I can go on indicating so many things in the jute industry, but I would not like to make any more comments, and only ask a few pointed questions.

All the hon. Members who spoke asked a question, whether the hon. Minister will institute an enquiry about how the jute tycoons have been violating the stipulations of the Tandon Committee in respect of stocks of raw jutes for the next fourteen weeks. They have been taking the money for purchasing raw jute, but they have not utilised that for this purpose. However, the Minister has been cleverly avoiding the answer. I do not know of whom he is afraid of. I want a clear answer for this.

Further, I would like to know whether the Government would consider the constitution of a parliamentary body to probe into the whole affairs of the jute industry and take immediate steps to prevail upon the mill-owners to withdraw closure and reopen the already closed jute mills.

I hope, the hon. Minister will not make political capital out of it and will reply to these questions properly.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My difficulty is that all that was necessary to be said has already been said. And if the same question is put to me as a pointed question, I shall have to reply in the same language and I would be accused of repetition. This is my difficulty, and that is the rigmorale.

It is not necessary for me to cite examples to show that this Government stands by the workers. If we had not really wanted to help the workers, we would not have nationalised 112 textile industries; we would

(Shri Shivraj V. Patel)

not have nationalised some of the jute industries; we would not have had the schemes which helped the farmers and the workers and others also. Merely passing of the resolutions in the Assembly for the nationalisation or appointing a Parliamentary Committee to investigate into the matter cannot solve the problems of the industry. You shall have to take some positive and concrete steps and those positive and concrete steps only can solve the problems.

The industry has certain difficulties and those difficulties have arisen. I am repeating, because of the international market and the internal market. But I don't think those things will continue in that fashion.

As far as modernisation is concerned, different things....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, my question is very pointed question. Did the industry divert funds to buy jute?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him answer the question. You answer only Mollah's question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we don't want to protect anybody. In helping the industry, also in giving finances, our intention is to see that industry is kept running; not any other intention. While the industry is not running, we cannot provide employment. Having got the industry running, we can provide employment and see the remunerative wages are available to them.

Sir, a reference was made to the Maharashtra strike. I have not said anything about the strike in Maharashtra or the closure of mills. But in moving this resolution, the Hon. Members have given me an opportunity to appeal to the local government to do something. At the same time they have provided me with an opportunity to compare the situation in the two States. In one State there is a strike; in the other State there is a lock-out and closure. In one State you are blaming the State Government for not having seen that the strike is over, but in the other State you don't blame the State Government for having not seen that the lock-out is over and the closure is over. Who is helping whom? How can you blame? Who is helping whom? Is it necessary for me to elaboratte on it? Who is helping whom? It is for you to see. You are all trade unionists, you know the entire sitaution. You can see for yourselves who is helping whom.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, we have asked a pointed question and you can answer in a minute.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, they have said that we are conniving with them. Who is conniving with them—those who are saying that the lock-out is over or the closure is over? Again they would charge me saying you are laughing and talking. I cannot abuse and talk and I will try to keep the situation pleasant and talk. I cannot go on abusing and talking because that is not good, because it does not help anyone on Earth. But who is helping whom, let there be a comparison by the Members here, comparison by the people outside and more so the comparison by the trade unionists, those who stand by the workers and find out who is helping whom. There we are trying to see that the strike is over and here we cannot ask....

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: You are playing on words. You reply to my question—whether you will have an inquiry about the diversion of funds? You say categorically. I demand you to say it on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if they have no argument, they cannot quarrel with me. I will just keep quiet if they don't want to hear me. I have been saying that we intend to help the workers: We intend to help the industry; we intend to provide money if it is necessary; we will see that the market is made available and if any funds are not used by anybody, it would be necessary for us to see that those also are done and if necessary proper action will also be taken. We want to spare nobody, but we do not want to abuse anybody. We just do not want to criticise

without knowing the facts and accepting whatever you are saying. If it comes out, then things have to be done. But at the same time, just by abusing or flinging abusive words at others, the problems cannot be solved.

I would like to thank the Members for brining this matter on the floor of the House. It has given me an opportunity to explain certain of the difficulties which are really felt, and to entract that certain of the things which can be done locally, should be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Members will try to draw their own conclusions from his refusal to tell us what happened to the Rs. 119 crores which was given to them for buying jute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot compel the Minister to reply or not to reply. Now it is for the Members to draw their conclusions.

Now Matters under Rule 377. Shri Krishna Pratap Singh. He is not here. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: One clarification, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no clarification allowed in Calling Attention. Now Shri R. P. Panika.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) NEED FOR RE-STARTING IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION WORK IN MIRZAPUR AND OTHER DISTRICT OF U.P.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) सभापति महोदय, सम्प्रति मिर्जापुर जनपद में पिछले वर्ष "इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट" में संशोधन के कारण प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जो सिंचाई के निर्माण कार्य बन भूमियों में चल रहे थे अब बन्द हो गए हैं । इसी प्रकार बहुत सी सड़कों का भी निर्माण कार्य बन्द हो गया है । प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उक्त निर्माण कार्यों के लिए शीघ्र उचित आदेश पारित करने के लिए निवेदन किया है परन्तु काफी समय बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वन भूमि में रुकी हुई बन्धियों, नहरों तथा सड़क के निर्माण को चालू करने के लिए आदेश नहीं दिए हैं । इससे जहां पर एक ओर देरी होने के कारण परियोजनाओं के खर्चे में वृद्धि हो रही है वहीं पर दूसरी ओर हजारों मजदूरों को जो कार्य मिलता वह भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है । फलस्वरूप हजारो खेतीहर भूमिहीन एवं आदिवासी हरिजन श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं ।अभी पिछली रबी की फसल पूर्ण रूप से ओले से नष्ट होने के कारण जैसा कि सरकार को जानकारी है स्थिति और भी भयंकर हो गई है। इधर मानसून में देरी के कारण भी कठिनाई बढ़ गई है और काम के अभाव में बेरोजगारों की संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जहां पर वन भूमियों पर कार्य रोक दिया गया है तत्काल चालू करने के लिए आदेश मिर्जापुर तथा इसी प्रकार अन्य जिलों में दें ।

(II) NEED FOR STERN ACTION AGAINST FAKE AGENCIES FOUND CHEATING PERSONS ON PRETEXT OF PROVIDING THEM WITH JOBS ABROAD.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : दिल्ली तथा देश के कुछ अन्य बड़े शहरों में ऐसी फर्जी संस्थाओं तथा धोखाधड़ी करने वाले लोगों के गिरोहों का जाल बिछा हुआ है जो विदेशों में नौकरी का लालच देकर भोले-भाले लोगों को ठगते हैं । आए दिन अखबारों में इस प्रकार के समाचार पढ़ने को मिलते हैं । इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की बड़ी भयंकर समस्या है और लाखों-करोड़ों लोग इस समस्या से पीड़ित हैं । यही कारण है कि हमारे देश से भारी संख्या में मजदूर दूसरे देशों विशषकर अरब तथा खाड़ी के दूसरे देशों में जाकर रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं । मेन पावर को निर्यात करने के नाम पर जो फर्जी एजेंसियां और जालसाज

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

लोग सक्रिय हैं वे नौकरी के जरूरतमन्द लोगों से रोजगार का झांसा देकर लाखों रूपये ऐंठ लेते हैं । अभी पिछले दिनों दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक महिला सहित चार सदस्यों के गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया है जिन पर यह आरोप है कि उन्होंने पंजाब हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश व राजस्थान के पचास से अधिक लोगों को दुबई व मस्कत में रोजगार दिलाने का लालच देकर उनसे पांच लाख रुपए ठग लिए और उन्हें बंबई ले जाकर छोड़ दिया । इस प्रकार का धंधा करने वाले जालसाज जाली पासपोर्ट तथा अन्य दस्तावेज भी तैयार करते हैं जो एक भयंकर अपराध है। ये लोग आबूजक प्रोटेक्टर के जाली हस्ताक्षर पासपोर्टों पर करते हैं और सरकार की आंखों में धूल झोंकते हैं ।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन जुर्मों में जो लोग पकड़े जाएं उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए तथा इस प्रकार के गलत एवं अवैधानिक धंधों में संलग्न फर्जी एजेंसियों तथा लोगों का पता लगाकर उनके खिलाफ कठोर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाए ।

(III) ALLEGED MOVE TO CLOSE DOWN RAILWAY SORTING SECTION OF THE PURI-HOWRAH EXPRESS.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377. The Postal authorities of Delhi have given direction to the Post Master General of Orissa to close down the Railway sorting section attached to the Puri-Howrah Express, one of the oldest trains of Orissa and also the first mail train of the State. Leaving Puri station in the evening, it reaches the metropolis of Calcutta at Five o'clock next morning facilitating the sorting out of the mails of the whole day intended for Calcutta and other places of different states of the country. The mail reaching Howrah station early morning is also conveniently connected with the planes leaving Calcutta for different destinations, resulting in early arrival of Orissa's mail in far flung areas outside Orissa.

The return journey of the Puri-Howrah Express is also convenient for sorting out of mail intended for Orissa. As the train leaves Howrah station at about 9 P.M. it carries mail of different States of India and also of abroad, and reaches Puri next morning touching important centres like Balasore, Bhadrak Jaipur-Keonjar Road Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Khurda Road during the night. So it is easy for the mail carrying buses to take the mail from these railway stations and reach in their places of the State within a short span of time.

The Railway sorting section of the Puri-Howrah Express is the first railway mail service in trains running towards Calcutta from Puri. The work-load, being heavy, is electrically operated. Both inward and outward mails will be unusually delayed if this section is closed down and people of Orissa, thereby, will be greatly inconvenienced. Besides some large number of postal employees will lose their jobs and 20 will lose all scopes of promotion, if this section is closed down.

The move to cose down the sorting section of the Puri-Howrah Express will go directly against the broader interest of the people of Orissa. In the interest of quick and smooth distribution of mail in Orissa, this sorting section should not only continue but should be strengthened and improved without any further delay.

(IV) NEED FOR TAKING MEASURES TO CHECK INCIDENTS OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY POLICE ON WOMEN IN CERTAIN VILLAGE IN U.P.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : देश के विभिन्न भागों में महिलाओं पर घोर अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं । दहेज की बलिबेदी पर चढने के अतिरिक्त महिलाएं अन्य प्रकार के भी आक्रमणों का शिकार हो रही हैं । इस अभिशाप का सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि पुलिस के कर्मचारी अपना उत्तरदायित्व निष्ठापूर्वक नहीं निभा रहे हैं ।

ऐसे समाचार मिले हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस कर्मचारी भी कुछ मामलों में महिलाओं पर भयंकर एवं अत्यन्त वीभत्स अत्याचार करने में संलग्न रहे हैं, जो कि शर्म की बात है । उदाहरण के लिए अखबारों में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार अभी

कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती जिले के सिसवा बेलोहा गांव में पुलिस के कर्मचारियों ने गुंडा तत्वों के साथ मिल कर महिलाओं के साथ भयंकर एवं अत्यंत वीभत्स अत्याचार किया । इसी प्रकार की घटनाओं के होने के समाचार बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और अनेक जगहों से भी मिले हैं ।

ऐसी घटनायें किसी भी सभ्य समाज और जिम्मेदार सरकार के लिए कलंक की बात है । इस प्रकार के पाश्विक आचरण की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाय कम है ।

अत: मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि सिसवा बेलोहा कांड तथा देश में हुई ऐसी घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच कराई जाये, ताकि उनकी पुनरावृति न होने पाए। इसके साथ ही पीड़ित परिवारों को प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष से अनुदान भी दिया जाये और संविधान में ऐसा उपबन्ध किया जाये कि महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार करने वालों को कम से कम दस वर्ष की कैद या मृत्यु दंड दिया जाय । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तब तक हम समाज के एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अंग को संरक्षण प्रदान नहीं कर सकते । अत: मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाने चाहियें ।

(v) ALLEGED DELAY IN ISSUING PASSPORT FROM COCHIN OFFICE.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): This is to bring to your kind notice the inordinate delay in issuing passports from the Cochin Office. Thousands of applications are pending for months and there are applications which are pending for more than a year. Such delay is causing real problems to some of the applicants who get sudden call from Gulf countries for appointment. Many cases have come to my notice where the offer of appointment is cancelled due to non-production of passport in time. Quite a good number of applicants could not go and join duty in time.

On enquiries it is understood that the crisis is mainly due to the shortage of passport books and owing to the shortage of staff in the Cochin Office. I urge upon the Minister of External Affairs to take up the matter and see that sufficient passport books are made available to Cochin Office and also the necessary staff strength is provided. I also request that strict instructions may be provided so as to issue the passport within one month of the date of application.

(vi) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS FOR EFFECTIVE WORKING OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश अपने स्थापना वर्ष 1948 से ही राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कौर की, विद्यार्थियों को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने में, प्रशंसनीय भूमिका रही है । इस संगठन के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन, कर्तव्यपरायणता, सेवाभाव, समयबद्धता नेतृत्व आदि गुणों का समावेश होता है । यह संगठन नवयुवकों की शक्ति को राष्ट्रोत्थान के कार्यक्रमों में प्रेरित करने का एक माध्यम है। अनेक अवसरों पर राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं के समय संगठन के नवजवानों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकायें अवसरों पर राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं के समय संगठन के नवजवानों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकायें निभाई हैं, परन्तु क्षोभ का विषय है कि राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कौर की कार्य प्रणाली वर्तमान समय में बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति में पहुंच चुकी है । सीनियर तथा गर्ल्स डिवीजन के प्रथम वर्ष में लगभग दो लाख 20 हजार कैडेट नामांकित होते हैं, परन्तु आश्चर्य है कि बी एवं सी ग्रेड सर्टिफिकेट की परीक्षाओं में मात्र लगभग 50 हजार कैडेट सम्मिलित होते हैं । इस प्रकार दूसरे वर्ष ही एक लाख सत्तर हजार से अधिक कैडेट संगठन छोड़ जाते हैं । यह विश्वसनीय प्रतीत नहीं होता । नामांकन की कम संख्या को फर्जी तरीके से अधिक प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । कैडेट की उपस्थिति मात्र लगभग 25 प्रतिशत होती है जबकि फर्जी तरीके से उनकी उपस्थिति 85 प्रतिशत तक दिखाई जाती है। बहुत सी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में परेड बिल्कुल होती ही नहीं ।

राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कौर पर प्रतिवर्ष 110 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जाता है । इस धनराशि का लगभग 88 प्रतिशत भाग अधिकारियों एवं प्रशिक्षकों पर व्यय होता है । शेष मात्र लगभग 12 प्रतिशत कैडेट तथा एन. सी. सी. अधिकारियों पर व्यय होता है । शिक्षा संस्थाओं में एन. सी. सी.

[श्री. बी. डी. सिंह]

अधिकारियों का भी बड़ा अभाव है और इस प्रकार लगभग दो हजार इकाइयों में बहुत कम ही प्रशिक्षण का कार्य हो पाता है । कैडेट की पोशाकों और शस्त्रों आदि का भी बहुत अधिक अभाव पाया जाता है । एक लम्बी अवधि के पश्चात भी राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर की राष्टीय सलाहाकार समिति की बैठक नहीं हुई है । वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में इस संगठन की कार्य-प्रणाली का पुनर्निरीक्षण होना अति आवश्यक है ।

मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में व्याप्त अव्यवस्थाओं की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण संगठन की कार्य-प्रणाली में रुचि लेकर तत्काल आवश्यक प्रभावकारी कदम उठाएं, जिससे इस संगठन को एक स्वस्थ एवं सशक्त रूप में विकसित किया जा सके तथा इसका अधिक से अधिक प्रसार किया जा सके । वर्तमान समय में विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ रही उच्छृंखलता को रोक कर राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर के माध्यम से उन्हें शिष्ट नागरिक के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है ।

(VIII) DIFFICULTIES FACED BY FILM SOCITIES IN DELHI IN SCREENING FILMS DUE TO CERTAIN ORDERS ISSUED BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION RECENTLY.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Film societies in the capital are performing a useful role by providing entertainment to a very large number of people at cheaper cost. These societies are important media through which films of great artistic value get popularised. The Hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting has or many occasions lauded the work being done by them in this respect and has said that it is the policy of his Ministry to encourage them.

Unfortunately, the Delhi Administration has, through an order, which it has issued recently, made it virtually impossible for any film society to screen films. The order stipulates that any organisation which wants to screen a film should obtain a licence on payment of Rs. 250/- from the Deputy Commissioner of Police 15 days before screening the film and submit a photostat copy of the censor certificate of the film at least three days in advance. This order runs counter to the policy of the Government to encourage film societies.

The licence fee of Rs. 250/- for every film is clearly unbearable as the film societies are run on the membership fee that is collected from the members annually which hardly suffices to meet the usually high rental charges of auditoria and hire charges of films. Apart from that obtaining a licence from the Deputy Commissioner's office is not an easy task. Similarly, the stipulation that a photostat copy of the censor certificate should be produced at the Deputy Commissioner's office three days prior to the screening of the film presents a lot of practical difficulties, as many times the film scheduled for screening arrives just on the day of screening or does not arrive at all in which case another film has to be screened in its place. In such situations, no film could be shown if the present rule is enforced. This clearly means that so long as the present rule is in operation film societies will not be able to show films.

Therefore, I request the Government to advise the Delhi Administration to exempt registered film societies from the operation of the said rule with immediate effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 15, 1982/ Asadha 24, 1904 (Saka)

GMGIPND—M—1270 LS—890